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ENGLAND's Improvements.

IN TWO PARTS.

In the Former is Discours'd,
How the Kingdom of ENGLAND
May be Improved,

In { STRENGTH, } { WEALTH,
EMPLOYMENT, } { TRADE.

By En- { The Value of Lands,
creasing { The Revenues of the Crown and Church,
Peace and Amity with Foreign Nations,
Without any Charge to the Subject.

In the Latter is Discours'd,
How the Navigation of ENGLAND
May be Increased,

And the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*
more Secured to the Crown of *England*.

(TREATISE III.)

By ROGER COKE.

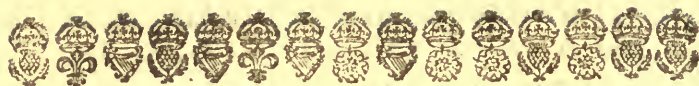
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THE
TREATY

THE TREATY OF
THE NAVIGATION
AND COMMERCE
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN



To his Highness
The most Illustrious, Heroick & Highborn
PRINCE, RUPERT
Count Palatine of the RHINE,
AND
Duke of BAVARIA and CUMBERLAND, &c.

THe Common Law of England (most eminent Prince) makes great difference between the Inheritance of the Crown of England and the Estates of Subjects: for the next Heir, though of half Bloud, shall inherit the Crown. Thus did Queen Mary inherit the Crown from Edward, though but of half Bloud to him: So did Queen Elizabeth from Queen Mary, yet was but of half Bloud to her. But no Subject of half Bloud shall inherit any Estate; but for want of an Heir of the whole Bloud, it shall Escheat to the King, or the Lord upon whom the Estate was held.

And as the Common Law makes this difference in Bloud, so does it in the Inheritance of the Crown, and men born out of the Allegiance of the King. For no person born out of the Allegiance of the King, shall Inherit any Estate from any English Subject: but the Heir of the Crown shall Inherit

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wheresoever ke be born. Thus did King James (your Highness Grandfather, and the happy Uniter of the British Monarchy) Inherit the Crown of England, yet was not born in the Allegiance of it.

The King of England, though born a Forreigner, may purchase and hold an Estate in England; but no other Forreigner, though born of Subjects to the Crown of England, shall take an Estate by Purchase, but the King shall have it. The Reason of these differences I do not understand: For as the Law secures the Inheritance of the Crown, so doth it make a bar between this Nation and all others who desire to become Subject to it. But if there were anciently any reason for this Law, it is now ceased; since the peopling the American Plantations, the repeopling Ireland, the Wars, and late Great Plague, have lost and consumed so many people out of England.

As the Common Law debars the Nation of any future supply for all these Losses, so some Acts of Parliament have put the Nation into a Hostile condition with the World. There was a Law made in the 5 of Rich. 2. c. 3. which forbid the English to carry forth, or bring in Merchandize, but in Ships of the King's Allegiance, and the Marriners, or more part, Subjects: but this Law was so intolerable, that the next year, viz. 6 Rich. 2. c. 8. the English had liberty to Trade in Forrein Vessels, where others could not be had. But this Law thus qualified by the Authority of the 1 Eliz. cap. 13. caused great displeasure between Forrein Princes and the Kings of this Realm, and the Merchants were sore grieved and damaged thereby. Therefore for the encrease
and

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and Continuation of Amity, both the Laws made by Rich. 2. were Repealed, and the English had liberty given them to carry out and bring in Merchandize in any Vessels, paying Strangers Duties; but if there were War, or any restraint of English Ships, then to pay but ordinary Duties. But the English had liberty given them at all times to import Masts, Raff, Pitch and Tar, in any Vessels, paying ordinary Duties; the former being for the preservation of the Timber of England, the latter for the benefit of the Navy.

But the Ramp-Parliament designing a War against the Dutch, without any consideration of this Law, or of the Statute of 14 Rich. 2. c. 6. whereby the Merchants of England in any Realm might freight forrein Ships to that Realm, if the Ships of that Realm would not take reasonable Gains; or of the 35 Eliz. 11. for the preservation of the Timber of England; or of the 17 Car. 1. for Importation of Gunpowder, which themselves had made; (all which yet stand in force, and are unrepealed) made a Thing, Intituled, An Act for encouragement and encrease of Shipping and Navigation, commonly called The Act of Navigation, whereby the English are forbid to import any forrein Goods unless in English-built Ships, whether they can get them or not, and Sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English, upon penalty of confiscation of Goods, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Ammunition. A War they designed, and a War they had with the Dutch, which lasted longer than their Government; and so they left the Nation engaged in a War abroad, and the Laws at War at home.

*But though the Nation be freed from the Tyranny
of*

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of the Rump, yet it still labours under the miserable effects of this Law; for with some few alterations it twice received the Royal Stamp, viz. 12 Car. 2. 18. and 13 Car. 2. 14. As the terrour of this Law has put this Nation into a Hostile condition with the World, so hath it suspended all those good Laws made by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the first, for preservation of the Timber of England, and the maintenance and support of the Navy Royal, whereby the Nation may be best secured from the danger of a forreign War. Your Highness at your leisure may read how many other ways the Trade and Navigation of England have suffered under this Law, as well in the former Treatises, as these which now implore your Highness Protection.

In this condition then was the Nation involved in a War with the Dutch, under the Glory and Conduct of your Highness (who though descended from the Royal Extraction of the first Monarch of Great Britain, yet is your Highness a Forreigner born, and so not regarded by these Laws, and therefore had little reason to expose your self to such imminent danger in defence of them, if your innate affection for the Honour and Happiness of the English Nation did not otherways transcend all obstacles against it.) The Nation, as well as his Majesty, by a universal suffrage, was satisfied with the necessity of your Conduct for the preservation of it. I wish it were as well understood, that these Laws, and some other Grants and Usages, have made the Dutch so powerful to oppose it, and the Nation in no better condition to prescribe Laws to them.

But Sir, the vertue of your Noble minde, is not
circum-

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circumscribed within the Pale of Military Discipline, but extends to an Integrity and Judgement in Counsel, equal to your Valour and Conduct in War. And the Nation stands not in less need of your Counsel at home, than it did of your Conduct abroad: for as the Case stands, though God should have Crowned your Conduct with such desired success, as to have obtained an entire Victory against the Dutch; yet could not this Nation, (the Trade and Navigation of it being restrained to Companies, and English-built Ships and Marriners) but others, reap the benefit from it. Your Highness is doubly qualified; so as the Nation may be happy in your Counsel, as your Highness is a Privy-Councillor to the King, and a Member of the House of Peers. And if the Nation by your Counsel shall partake of those benefits which the Enemies of it enjoy, this will be so much more an Eternal Monument of your never-dying Fame, by how much the difficulty of overcoming these Laws, and the prejudice of the times is more.

To the vertues of your Noble Minde, is added your being born free from Subjection to these Laws; and so with more indifference your Highness may better judge between them and the Interest of the Nation, than another born in Subjection, and who by a long habit hath wonted to them.

Under all these Attributes of your Highness Excellencies, do these Humble Treatises implore your Protection, of all which they stand in need: For though one end designed by them is to procure Peace abroad, yet will they have a War at home with three sorts of people: the Ignorant, Prejudiced, and Partial.

The Epistle Didicatory.

trial. I do not (God knows) sully your High Name with Flattery, or private designe of mine own: nor could a less excitation than the Honour and Happiness of the Nation have invited me to make this Humble Address to your Highness. With a sincere Heart then (so well as I am able) from causes before known, from which all the Consequences are inferred, I submit these Treatises to your Censure. If I fail in my end, yet I do not understand how otherways I could have so well attain'd it; and therefore hope it will in some measure plead a Pardon for this Presumption in

(Most Eminent Prince)

Your Highness most devoted
and obedient Servant,

ROGER. COKE.

APOLO.



APOLOGY TO THE READER.

ALL men naturally desire to know. By Knowledge here, I do not mean Intellectual, Memorative, or Sensitive, (which God without any Humane Assistance endues man with, and can never be learned or taught) but Rational (which never comes to pass but by Education, Experience, and Conversation.) And although all men naturally thus desire to know, and to be accounted Rational men ; yet rarely do they submit to those Anxieties of minde which ever attend it. From whence it comes to pass, that Books Rationally written are restrained to few Readers, and are commonly more beholden to subsequent Ages, than the present Times.

Whereas Books which please the heat and humour of the Times, though they contain neither Truth, Learning, or Reason, are not therefore least esteemed, but Swarms of them are admired, and devoured in an instant ; but these, like the *Ephemeris* (which, if you believe * *Aristotle*, is be * *Hist. An. L.* gotten of the Fire too) do die, and are forgotten in a day. 5. c. 19.

As all Learning and Reasoning is ever attended by careful consideration and Method ; so Ignorance neglecting these, abounds in Pride and Suspicion, in both which she claims such a prerogative, that ignorant men so much more

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censure and suspect, by how much less they understand : They Triumph as Victorious in every Censure, and think they have prevented some designe by each suspicion. So that I do not question but if *Socrates* out of the Dust could behold this present Age, he would perceive a generation of men, who less knowing, seem more wise than the *Athenians* did in his time.

Since the publishing of the Reasons of the decay of the Strength, Wealth, and Trade of *England*, and the encrease of the Dutch Trade, though I never heard or read one *Proposition* confuted, or the method of Reasoning contradicted ; yet from several parts I have been censured, for designing to undermine the Church, and Academical Learning, and to introduce a Commonwealth, which is only capable of admitting Freedom of Trade and Religion, without which Trade can never be encreased. I will add one more (which in some sense is true) that I may be accounted a busie-body in meddling with other mens business, which is a signe I have little of mine own ; and that I contend against many opponents, and have but few or none who will second me, or know I endeavour theirs or the Nations Interest ; and therefore none but Fools will assert such an Interest.

For the last, I say, it may be the Fate of many hundred Younger Brothers, as well as my self, that even Conscience, in the late times, would not permit them to take any Employment ; and it was too late to begin when the King was restored : yet it may be none but one in my Condition could have spent so much time in enquiring into the present State of *England*, compared with other Countries, as I have done : for mens business generally relates to their Individual persons ; which is either Mechanical, where from unknown Causes, men by a habit in doing things get a Livelyhood ; or by Learning in some Art or Science, to excel other men in Fortune and Reputation. These they so intend, that their whole life is too little to answer the necessities of the one, or the desires of the other : so that it is necessary for a third person to undertake a business of this nature.

For my endeavouring to undermine Academical Learning,

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ing, I say, it is as free for me to oppose it, as it is for any man to defend it, and observe the method of Reasoning I propound. And I say moreover, that if any asserter of *Aristotle*, or the Logick taught in our Universities, can give any one instance, that from the Authority or Learning of either, ever any progress of Learning in any Art or Science was propagated in any one *Proposition*, I will yield the Cause.

I acknowledg I was by Gods Grace baptized a Christian in the Church of *England*, and have ever been so constant an observer of it, that in all the persecutions of it, I never Communicated with any other: and I say, that all men are more obliged, in Conscience as well as Gratitude, to give God publick praises with other men, who alike partake publick Benefits with them, than to give him private thanks for the private benefits they enjoy; for these are contained in the publick. So that if Religion be a Communion of giving God publick Thanks (which must be prescribed by publick Authority) by many men, for publick benefits they all alike enjoy; as, that they are alike Christians, and are protected by the King and Laws in their Lives and Fortunes; which differing in divers places, it is necessary the Religion or publick Worship of God should be different.

But though all Nations be not of the same Religion, yet all Nations subsist in Society and Commerce; and as every man stands in need of being supplied by another, so does every Country. To restrain therefore the Society and Commerce of Nations to those of the same Religion, is to violate an Institution of God in the conservation of Humane Society, and to deny the benefits which places mutually receive from one another. Every man when he comes into any foreign Government, becomes subject to the Government of it, not to the Religion of it; and though God often punished the Jews for not observing the Religion and Ceremonies he prescribed them, yet for conservation of Society and Commerce does he often pronounce great Judgments to them, if they oppressed the Stranger in the Land, though perhaps in less than paying Stranger duties. Nor did I ever read of any foreign people, who in any Country where they enjoyed a Religion

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they were bred in, did make any disturbance upon the account of it.

But suppose (which I do not grant) that liberty of Religion to the Natives of a place be necessary for enlarging Trade and Commerce; yet is this more tolerable in a Monarchy than a Commonwealth: For Monarchy is one and Indivisible, and therefore diversities or Factions in Religion can make no Confusions in it; whereas Popular Governments being compounded of many, are easily obnoxious to both.

Nor is it necessary that Trade and Commerce should only flourish in Popular Governments; but within such places where it is more free, and men are more secure, their Interests may be better advanced. This is evident, in that the State of *Genova* imposing 16 per Cent. upon goods imported, made the Trade uneasy; and the Duke of *Florence* (who is as absolute a Prince as any with whom the Pope has to do) taking the advantage of this Imposition by the States of *Genova*, did make *Legorne* a free Port, whereby it is now, under a Prince, become the most flourishing place of Trade within the *Streights*. And I have it from a good hand, that when the French King, about seven years since, made *Marseilles* a free Port, the Jews in *Legorne* considering that *Marseilles* was a better Harbour, and *France* a nobler Country for Trade than *Italy*, resolved to leave *Legorn*, and establish themselves at *Marseilles*. The Duke of *Florence* hereupon made an Edict, That in case any Christian bought a Jews house, it should be forfeit; and this kept the Jews constant to *Legorne*; whereas in *England* if a Jew buys a house, it is forfeit to the King.

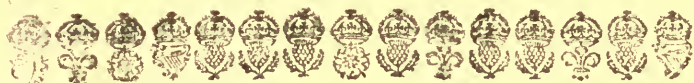
I now desire my Reader to consider me in manifold respects, and to bear with the Imperfections, which I, or it may be any other man may be subject to in a work of much less moment than one of this kinde: For the Introduction of any business is more difficult than the progress. And I do not know of any which has made an attempt upon this Subject, in the differing parts of it, before me. I am also assured these Treatises will encounter many difficulties and discouragements. Difficulties in being opposed by the Ignorant and Interested, (for many particular persons may be interested to the publick

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lick Detriment) and these are known, and many ; whereas in contending for the Publique, I know not one who will be my Second. Besides, no man can so establish any Humane Action or Learning, but he must submit the ends he designs to Gods Blessing ; which in a Luxurious and Effeminate Age cannot reasonably be expected : yet I am assured no man can justly accuse me of any private designe of mine, or reward I propound to my self, other than if it pleases God now or hereafter to bless me, so that these Treatises or any part of them, may be useful to my Country, or any one in it, I may thank God I have not spent all my life in vain.

PE





P E T I T I O N S.

1. **M**oney is Treasure.
2. The Admission of foreigners to purchase Lands in England, will add so much money to that of England, as is expended therein.
3. The admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in England, will cause so much greater numbers of people in England, as the Purchasers are more.
4. The admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in England, will cause so many less numbers of those in other places who may be Enemies of England, as the Purchasers are more.
5. Unwrought Wools are Principles in Woollen Manufactures.
6. The unwrought Wools of England and Ireland are more than are wrought in Woollen Manufactures in England.
7. Tin and Iron are Principles in the Manufactures of Tin plates.
8. Lead and Potters Earth are Principles in many sorts of Earthen Manufactures.
9. The Tin and Iron of England, are more than is used in the Manufactures of Tin Plates.
10. The Lead and Potters Earth of England, are more than are used in Manufactures in England.
11. The French and Dutch may have the Wools of Ireland, Lincoln-shire, Kent, Suffex and Hampshire, cheaper than the Wools of Ireland, Derby-shire, Nottingham-shire, and other Midland Countries of England can be had at Colchester and Norwich.
12. The free admission of Forreigners to work Woollen Manufactures in England, will add so many more Agents the Tin, as the Forreigners are more.

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13. *The free admission of Foreigners to work Tin Plates in England, will add so many more Agents in them, as the Foreigners are more.*

14. *The free admission of Foreigners to work Earthen Ware in England, will add so many Agents therein, as the Foreigners are more.*

15. *Foreigners may work Woollen and other Manufactures in England, with less charge than in France or the United Netherlands, viz. by the height of the Kings Duties upon Salt and Wine, &c. and the height of the Excise upon all sorts of Commodities consumed in the United Netherlands.*

16. *Foreigners are more safe in working Woollen Manufactures in England, than in France or the United Netherlands.*

18. *The free admission of Foreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in England, will cause so many more people in England, as the Foreigners are more.*

19. *Employment of people is a mean to encrease Trade.*

20. *The free admission of Foreigners to instruct the Natives of England in Woollen and other Manufactures, may more instruct the Natives of England.*

21. *The free permission of the Natives of England to work Woollen and other Manufactures in the Corporations of England, may so much more Employ the Natives of England, as the Permission is more free.*

22. *Corporations are the most convenient places in England to encrease Trade.*

23. *The free admission of Foreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in England, will cause so much greater numbers of people in England, as the Foreigners are more.*

24. *The Crown, Church, State, Laws, Trade, and Liberties of England are protected by the strength of England.*

25. *The buying the Woollen and other Manufactures of England, is a mean to vend them in foreign Trade.*

26. *The Pre-emption of Freemen of Corporations, restrains the buying our Woollen and other Manufactures to the Freemen of Corporations.*

27. *Freedom in Trade, is a mean to vend our Woollen and other Manufactures in foreign Trade.*

Petitions.

28. Trading in Companies exclusive to other men, restraint the freedom of Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures to such Companies.

29. Exchanging forreign Goods for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to have a Domestick Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

30. The Act of Navigation restrains the Importation of Forreign Goods to English-built Ships, and Sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English, or the Ships and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Natives, whether they have Ships or Mariners or not.

31. The Returns of Forreign Commodities, Exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to conserve a Forreign Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

32. The Act of Navigation restrains the Importation of Forrein Goods, exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures, to English-built Ships, and Sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English.

33. The free admission of Forreigners to buy the Woollen and other Manufactures of England, will add so much more Money to the Money of England, as is expended therein.

34. Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and many other Forrein Commodities, may be made more valuable than the Manufactures exchanged for them, in building Ships and Houses, and in the Manufactures of Ropes, Nets, Sails, and in Dying our Woollen Manufactures, as they are more and cheaper.

35. The free admission of Forreigners to exchange Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and many other Forreign Commodities, for our Woollen and other Manufactures, may make those more and cheaper in England.

36. Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and many other forrein Commodities, may be made more valuable by employing our people in Building and Manufactures, than the Money paid for them, as they are more and cheaper.

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37. The free Permission of Forreigners to sell Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and many other forrein Commodities in England, may make them more and cheaper.

38. Less Treasure will be expended in Norway-timber, Pitch, Tar, forrein Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and all other forrein Commodities, if they be cheaper vended in England.

39. The free permission of Forreigners to import all forrein Goods, may make them cheaper vended in England.

40. The Importation of Irish Cattle, is a mean whereby the Kingdom of Ireland may hold a Trade with us for our Woollen and other Manufactures.

41. The Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 Car. 2. cap. 1. makes the Importation of Irish Cattle more into England.

41. Goods are Riches.

42. The free admission of Forreigners to import Goods into England, may add so much more Goods to those of England, as the Importation is more free.

43. The Exporting forreign Commodities with our Manufactures, those of our Plantations, and the Fish caught upon our Coasts, is a mean to encrease the forreign Trade of them.

44. The free Importation of forreign Goods, may so much encrease the Exportation of them, with our Manufactures, those of our Plantations, and the Fish caught upon the Coasts of England and Scotland, as the Importation is more free.

45. The free Permission of Forreigners to import forreign Goods into England, will cause so many greater numbers of people in England, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

46. The Ports of England are more, better, more convenient and safe, than those of France or the United Netherlands.

47. The forreign Trade of forreign Goods with our Woollen and

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and other Manufactures, is a mean to encrease the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

48. *The free Importation of forrein Goods into England, may make them so much cheaper, as the Importation is more free.*

49. *The free Exportation of Money, with our Woollen and other Manufactures, may cause more Money to be Exported in the forrein Trade of them.*

50. *The Returns of Commodities, Exchanged in Foreign Trade for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to encrease the forrein Trade of them.*

51. *The Returns of forrein Commodities, exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures, may be so much more, as the Returns are more free.*

Common Notions, or Axioms.

1. **E**Very thing will be so much encreased, as is added to it.

2. Things may be so much cheaper done, as the Principles may be cheaper had.

3. If things may be encreased, they may be encreased by more Agents.

4. Things may be so much cheaper done, as done with less charge.

5. Things may be more securely done, where the Agents are more safe in doing them.

6. Things may be so much encreased, as the means are more.

7. Things may be more conveniently done, where the places are more convenient.

8. Things will be so much more secure, as the means of protecting them are encreased.

Common Notions, or Axioms.

9. Things will be so much endangered, as the means of doing them are restrained.

10. Any place will be so much enriched, as things are made more valuable than the charge.

11. Things will be so much conserved, as they are less expended.

12. Things may be so much cheaper done, as the means are cheaper.

13. Things may be so much conserved, as the means are increased.

14. If more be added to more, the whole will be more.

ENG.



ENGLAND's Improvements.

Prop. I. Theorem I.

THE Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the Treasure of *England*, by how much more Money is Expended therein.

Act. The Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*.

Question. Whether it will so much encrease the Treasure of *England*, &c. I say it will.

1 Ax. 3. For every thing will be so much encreased, as is added to it.

1 Pet. 3. But money is Treasure.

2 Pet. 3. And the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will add so much Money to that in *England*, as is expended therein.

Therefore it will so much encrease the Treasure of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

D

Annot.

Annot.

And we retain the Land still, and so the Gain is clear to the Nation. Mr. Mun in his Excellent Treatise, *chap. 4. of English Treasure by Forreign Trade*, affirms it to be the onely expedient to encrease the Treasure of the Nation; whereas it is demonstratively apparent, that the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England* will encrease it, and that more certainly and securely. I say this will more certainly encrease the Treasure of *England*; for it necessarily so much encreases it, as the Money expended in it does amount to: Whereas sometimes the Merchant loses by Forrain Trade, whereby the Nation, as well as Merchant, loses of the Treasure of the Nation. And in the Purchasing of Land by Forreigners the Nation ventures nothing, and so cannot lose any Treasure or Land by it: whereas oftentimes the Ships and all the Lading is lost in Forrain Trade, to the loss of the Nation, and undoing the Merchant. But the Purchasing Lands by Natives, does not encrease the Treasure of *England*, but diverts so much Money from carrying on the beneficial Trades of *England*, as is expended therein; and many other Inconveniencies accrue to the Nation by it, which do largely appear in the *Annot.* upon the 3d Cor. of the 26 Prop. of *the Equal Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England.*

Prop. 2. Theorem 2.

The Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the Valuable Trades of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

Act. The Admission of Forreigners to purchase Land in *England.*

Question. Whether it would so much encrease the Valuable Trades of *England*: I say it would. 2 Ax.

2 *Ax.* 1. For in every thing, the Effects will be as the Causes are.

2 *Pet.* 1. But greater numbers of People encrease Trade.

3 *Pet.* 3. And the Admission of Forreigners to Purchase Lands in *England* will cause so much greater numbers of people in *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

Therefore it will so much encrease the Valuable Trades of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

Greater numbers of People encrease Trade. This is evident, as hath been said, in the Nature of Man, in that every man stands in need of being supplied by another. Every one of these Forreigners, and of their Family, will wear Clothes, Stockings, Shooes, and other necessaries, and furnish their Houses; whereby so much a greater Trade must ensue as the Forreigners are more; and so many poor people employed by them, who otherways can have no Employment. By the Rule of Contraries then, so many People as leave the Country to encrease other places, so much decreases the Trade of the Country, and encreases it in those other places. And I appeal to any man who hath been conversant in the Country these last twenty years, whether he hath not found this to be so by Experience.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the Admission of Forreigners to Purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the Value of the Lands of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

6 *Pet.* 1. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is.

Prop. And the Admission of Forreigners to Purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the valuable Trades of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

D 2 *Ax.*

Annot.

As these Forreigners would employ so many more people in supplying their Necessities, as the Forreigners are more ; whereby those people would be enabled to pay for what they buy of the Country-Farmor : so would the Forreigners themselves eat & drink, whereby the Farmor's Vent would be still encreased, and so the Lands both ways become more Valuable. It is an old saying and true, That *Plenty makes Cheapness*. Wheresoever therefore that Lands are plentiful in Proportion to the People, there the Lands are Cheap. And wheresoever the people are plentiful in Proportion to the Lands, they are Dear. I may give an instance herein, in *Ireland*, and the Isle of *Ely*, and many other places of *England*, where though the Lands themselves be fruitful, yet by reason of the Thinness of People, and little Trade, they are of little Value. Whereas the Lands of the Province of *Holland*, not so good, by reason of the multitudes of People, and greatness of Trade, were lately at 40 years purchase. Mr. *Mun* in the 5th Chap. of *England's Treasure by Forrain Trade*, affirms it to be the onely mean or expedient to improve the Value of the Lands of *England* : whereas from the Reasons in this Coroll. the Admission of Forreigners to Purchase Lands in *England* will more certainly and securely do it, though it be onely upon the account of the encrease of Our Domestick Trade. Thus we see that Lands which lie near places where great Markets and Fayrs are kept, though upon things in our Domestick Trades, are so much more valued, as the Markets and Fayrs are greater.

If Lands be only Valuable as the Trade of the place is, It is unreasonable then to have so many Courts of Judicature in reference to the Title and Security of the Lands of *England*, and none for the Trade of it, whereby they onely become Valuable.

Coroll.

Coroll. 2.

By the same reason, the Admission of Forreigners to Purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the Value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

7 *Pet. 1.* For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands are valuable.

Cor. 1. And the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England* will so much encrease the value of the Lands of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

Annot.

And so would this Admission encrease the Revenues of the Crown, not only in the value of the Crown-Lands, but in the consumption of all Exciseable Commodities, which will be so much more, as the Purchasers are more.

Coroll. 3.

By the same reason, the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will so much encrease the Strength of it, as the Purchasers are more.

4 *Pet. 1.* For greater numbers of People, encrease Strength.

3 *Pet. 3.* And the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will cause so much greater numbers of People in *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

Annot.

51 The Glory, Majesty, and Grandeur of every Prince, consists not in the greatness of their Territories, but in the number

number of their Subjects, and good government of them; but the Subject must first be, before they can be well governed. From hence it is that the *United Provinces* dare oppose two so great Monarchs as the King of Great Britain, and the *French King*, by Sea and Land, though their Territories be above three hundred times greater, more Healthful, and better seated for Trade. And I think, that though the Countries of *Norway*, *Finland*, *Lapland*, and *Muscovy* be above ten thousand fold more; yet the one Province of *Holland* was more considerable for Strength and Wealth than all of them: for though the numbers of those People be above one thousand fold more than them of *Holland*, yet by reason of the vastness of those Territories, the people are Thin in proportion to the Lands, and therefore neither for Strength or Commerce scarce useful.

By the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, we Conquer without a War: we make no man miserable, or impose any unwilling subjection upon any man: we run no hazard of uncertainty: we impose no Taxes; and by it we encrease the Treasure and Trade of the Nation, the value of the Lands of the Nation, and of the Revenues of the Crown, and Church, and of the Strength of the Nation.

Coroll. 4.

By the same reason, the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will so much diminish the strength of those who may be Enemies of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

5 Pet. 1. For lesser numbers of People, diminish strength.

4 Pet. 3. And the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, will cause so many less numbers of those who may be Enemies of *England*, as the Purchasers are more.

Annot.

Annot.

So that the Admission of Forreigners to purchase Lands in *England*, is doubly beneficial to it; not only in strengthening of it, but in diminishing the strength of them who may be the Enemies of it. I believe no man thinks, but if the Progenies of so many Progenitors of English and Frenches were born in the *United Netherlands*, when they supported them against the *Spaniard*, were now in *England* and *France*, but that *England* and *France* would have been much more able to have opposed them, and the Dutch in so much worse a condition to have made War against either.

Prop. 3. Theorem 3.

Woollen Manufactures may be so much encreased in *England*, as the unwrought Wools of *England* and *Ireland* are more.

Subject. Woollen Manufactures.

Question. Whether they may be encreased in *England*, &c. I say they may.

1 *Ax. 3.* For things may be so much encreased, as the Principles are more than are used.

5 *Pet. 3.* But unwrought Wools are Principles in Woollen Manufactures.

6 *Pet. 3.* And the unwrought Wools of *England* and *Ireland* are more than are used in Woollen-Manufactures in *England*.

Therefore Woollen-Manufactures may be encreased in *England*.

Annot.

If we encrease our Woollen-Manufactures in *England*, these Benefits will accrue to the Nation. First, If one pound
of

of Wooll worth one shilling made into one piece of Cloath or Stuff, becomes worth ten shillings; then is the Manufacture nine times more valuable to the Nation than the Land on which it is renewed, and ten times more people are employed therein than the Shepherds and Clippers of the Wooll are: And this Employment not only at one time of the year, as the Shearing of Sheep is, but always. *Secondly*, This would be a great comfort and encouragement to the Country-Farmer to pay his Rent, and maintain his Family; whereas now the Wools of *England* not being wrought at home, and so the Farmer not finding a Market at home, becomes undone, and not able to pay his Rent; and if he seeks a Market abroad with it to sustain his Family and pay his Rent, he commits Felony, by the Law made 14 Car. 2. 18. *Thirdly*, The working the Wools of *Ireland* in *England*, would be ninefold more beneficial to *England*, than the Wools to *Ireland*; whereas by Transporting our Wools, other places get so much benefit to our loss.

Corollary I.

By the same Reason, the Manufactures of Tin-Plates may be encreased in *England*.

7 Pet. 3. For Tin and Iron are Principles in the Manufactures of Tin-Plates.

9 Pet. 3. And the Tin and Iron of *England* are more than is used in the Manufactures of Tin-Plates.

Annot.

If we wrought the Manufactures of Tin in *England*, the Nation would not only gain so much as the Manufacture becomes more worth than the Principles in Foreign Trade; but we might employ many thousands of poor people, who are and will be a Burthen to the Nation, and also preserve all that Treasure which is expended by buying them of the *Dutch* and *Hamburger*.

Coroll.

Coroll. 2.

By the same Reason, many sorts of Earthen Manufactures may be encreased in *England*.

8 *Pet.* 3. For Lead and Potters Earth are Principles in many sorts of Earthen Manufactures.

10 *Pet.* 3. And the Lead and Potters Earth of *England* are more than are used in Manufactures.

Annot.

It is almost incredible what sums of Money are yearly sent into *Holland*, for Earthen-ware, though it be evident they have their Lead and Potters Earth from *England*; whereby we do as much enrich them, as impoverish our selves by not working them in *England*. But our Manufactures both in Tin and Earthen-ware, are so inconsiderable in *England*, that Lead and Tin is Transported, paying the King some Duties; but by reason of the benefits which accrue to the Nation by Woollen-Manufactures, Wooll is totally prohibited to be Transported: whereas if the Manufactures of Lead and Tin were established in *England*, the Reason against Exportation of them would be the same as of Wooll.

Prop. 4. Problem I.

How the *Dutch* and *French* may and do work Woollen-Manufactures, made of the Wools of *Ireland*, and the Eastern and Southern parts of *England*, cheaper than the English at *Colchester* and *Normwich*.

Agents, Are the *Dutch*, *French*, and *English*.
E

Questions.

Question. How the *Dutch* and *French* may and do work Woollen Manufactures; &c. cheaper.

Construccion. By the 11 *Pet.* 3. the *Dutch* and *French* may have Wools from *Ireland*, the Coast of *Lincoln-shire*, *Kent*, *Sussex*, and *Hampshire*, cheaper than the Wools of *Ireland*, *Derbyshire*, *Nottingham-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, &c. can be had at *Norwich* or *Colchester*, by Water and Land-carriage. I say the *Dutch* and *French* may work the Manufactures cheaper.

2 *Ax.* 3. For things may be so much cheaper done, as the Principles may be cheaper had.

5 *Pet.* 3. But Wools are Principles in Woollen Manufactures.

11 *Pet.* 3. And the *French* and *Dutch* may have the Wools of *Ireland* and *Lincoln-shire*, &c. cheaper by Water, than they can be had at *Norwich*, and *Colchester*, by Land and Water-carriage.

Therefore the *Dutch* and *French* may work the Manufactures cheaper.

Annot.

Though the smalness of the difference of the Prices of Land and Water-carriage from *Ireland* and the Midland-parts of *England* to *Norwich* and *Colchester*, more than the Water-carriage from *Ireland*, *Lincoln-shire*, &c. to the Ports of *France* or the *United Netherlands* seem inconsiderable; yet in the prospect of the consequences of it in reference to the *Forrein Trade* of them, it is very considerable. For if it be better, as it is, for any Nation to earn one thousand pound more or less by the employment of People, as in the *United Netherlands*, than to have one thousand pound gotten to a Nation, and the People not employed in it, as in *Spain*. And if two in the hundred charge in any place, more than in another not subject to it, may gain the whole hundred pound, where otherwise they Trade upon equal terms, then the whole hundred pound, as it will be lost to that place, will be gain'd to this.

It is true indeed, if we had a Monopoly of Vending our Manufactures in Forreign Trade, small charges were inconsiderable; but now the *Swede, Silesians*, the *Electoꝛ Palatine*, and other Princes of *Germany*, have established Woollen Manufactures in their Countries; and the *French, Dutch*, and *Venetians* have enlarged their Forreign Trades of Woollen Manufactures: we are only secure of a Forreign Trade of our Woollen Manufactures, so long as we can supply the World cheaper and better than they can.

Having so often given instances in the former and this Treatise, of the Subject, Agent, Act and Question of every Prop. for the future we shall omit repeating them.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the English may work Woollen Manufactures made of Irish wooll in the Western parts of *England* and *Wales*, and also Woollen Manufactures made of the Wools of the Midland, Eastern and Southern parts of *England*, cheaper than the *French* or *Dutch*.

5 Pet. 3. For Wools are Principles in Woollen Manufactures.

12 Pet. 3. And the English in the Western parts of *England* and *Wales*, may have the Wools of *Ireland* cheaper than the *French* or *Dutch*.

13 Pet. 3. So the English may have the Wools of the Midland, Eastern and Southern parts of *England* cheaper.

Annot.

And as they have the Wools cheaper, so may the Wools of *Ireland* be wrought in the Port-Towns of the West of *England* and *Wales*: And the Wools of the Midland, Southern and Eastern parts of *England*, may be wrought in Port-Towns, or places where the Manufactures without

much Land-carriage of the Wools, and may be Transported to Forrein parts by Water : As if Staples of Woollen-Manufactures were erected at Nottingham, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Boston, Stamford, Bedford, Cambridge, Lyn, Oxford or Abington, Ware or Hartford, Windsor, and Winchester; whereas the bringing the Wools of Gloucester-shire, Lincoln-shire, Leicester-shire, Oxford-shire, Warwick-shire, Northampton, and Rutlandshire, &c. being by a tedious Land-carriage, and commonly in the depth of Winter, to Colchester and Norwich, the charge by Land is above treble to the Water-carriage from Lincoln-shire to Holland; or from Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, or Dorset-shire into France. This is one Reason, to many more, which makes our people more miserable in working them than the Dutch or French.

Prop. 3. Theorem 4.

The free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen-Manufactures in *England*, may encrease them in *England*.

3 *Ax.* 3. For if things may be encreased, they may be encreased by more Agents.

3 *Prop.* 3. But Woollen-Manufactures may be encreased in *England*.

12 *Pet.* 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen-Manufactures in *England*, will add so many more Agents, as the Forreigners are more.

Therefore it may encrease Woollen-Manufactures in *England*.

Annot.

By free Admission here, I mean in all places of *England* where these Manufactures may be most conveniently wrought, and the Wools cheapest bought: and if hereby Forreigners would be invited to work them, these benefits would

would (among many others) accrue to the Nation. *First*, Every Forreigner which improves Woollen-Manufactures tenfold, more or less, above the value of the Wooll in Forreign Trade, gains so much to the Nation ; but if he so instruct our Youth, that more be so instructed in any Manufacture, this will be infinitely so much more, as the Youth instructed is more. The *Walloons* whom *Edw. 3^d* invited into *England*, and taught our English the Mystery of working the Manufactures of Cloath, were very inconsiderable in numbers to those who now work them ; so were the *Walloons* Queen *Elizabeth* permitted to work in *Norwich*, *Colchester*, and places thereabout, the Stuffs, Bayes, and Sayes, &c. which are now wrought in them. And if this permission, obtained by Jumps in the Reigns of these two Princes (as prudent as any who ever swayed the English Scepter) had been constantly continued, the *Dutch* and *French* would not have supplied so many other places and themselves with Woollen-Manufactures ; our Wools, Fullers-Earth, and all things else conducing to the Instruments of Woollen-Manufactures, being so much cheaper and better here in *England*.

As the Improvement of Woollen or any other Manufacture would thus be infinitely beneficial to the Nation, as the Improvement is more ; so the losing of Woollen, or any other Manufacture in *England*, will be equally mischievous to it. In the years 1636, 37, and 38. when Ecclesiastical discipline was so severely exacted, about two hundred Families left the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and planted themselves at *Leyden*, *Alkmaar*, and other places of *Holland*, where they instructed the Dutch in the Woollen-Manufactures of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. And I have heard Sir *Charles Harbord* (a person of great Wisdom and Insight in Forrein as well as the Interest of this Nation) say, that if all the Bishopricks of *England* were sold, and given to the Nation, it would not neer compensate the loss the Nation sustained thereby.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the free Admission of Forreigners to work the Manufactures of Tin-Plates, may encrease them in *England*.

1 *Cor. Prop.* 3. For the Manufactures of Tin-plates may be encreased in *England*.

13 *Pet.* 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Tin-plates in *England*, will add so many more Agents in them, as the Forreigners are more.

Annot.

If Forreigners by this freedom, or further encouragement, could be invited to work the Manufactures of Tin here in *England*, the benefits which would redound to the Nation hereby, would be the same as in the encreasing our Woollen Manufactures. Herein this difference happened, that those most Excelling Princes *Edward 3d.* and *Queen Elizabeth* gave encouragement to Forreigners to instruct our Natives in Woollen-Manufactures; but no King of *England* ever did it to Forreigners in the Manufactures of Tin; whereby though we have Tin in *England*, in greater abundance than any other place has, and, as I am told the Iron made in *England* is more temperate and pliable than any other for making Tin-plates, yet to this day we know not how to make one.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason, the free Admission of Forreigners to work all sorts of Earthen ware, may encrease the Manufactures of them in *England*.

Cor. 2. Prop. 3. For Earthen Manufactures may be encreased in *England*.

14 *Pet.* 3.

14 Pet. 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Earthen Ware in *England*, will add so many more Agents, as the Forreigners are more.

Annot.

As no Prince ever permitted or gave encouragement to any Forreigner to instruct the Natives in the Manufactures of Tin; so neither have they in the Manufactures of Earthen Ware, though our Lead and Potters-Earth be more plentiful here in *England* than elsewhere. And the Dutch have little Lead or Potters-Earth for all those incredible quantities of Earthen Ware which they vend here, and in other Countries; and also supply themselves with but what they have from us: So that we are but their Drudges to seek Mines and work them, for their enriching and employment of their people. Nor do we more enrich them hereby, than impoverish our selves; for we pay above sixfold to them for the Manufactures, more than we receive for the Principles.

In this Discourse I desire the Improvement of the Manufactures which proceed from our own Principles, more than those which proceed from Forrein, as of fine Linnen and Silks, &c. for these Reasons. *First*, We may cheaper employ our people on them, than Forreigners can be in other Countries, so much as the Principles are cheaper had here; whereas we must have the Forrein Principles dearer. *Secondly*, We are more secure of our Employments, having the Principles in our own power; whereas in cases of War or Interest, it is in the power of other Princes whether our People shall be employed or not in any Manufacture, whose Principles are in their power. Even here in *England*, though we be at Peace with all the world, yet we permit not our Woolls to be exported to any part of the world: And how mischievous it must be to any place, to have People bred to an Employment, and to want matter to work on, I leave it to others to judge.

Prop:

Prop. 6. Theorem 5.

Forreigners may cheaper encrease Woollen Manufactures in *England*, than *France*, or the *United Netherlands*.

1 *Ax. 3.* For things will be so much cheaper done, as done with less charge.

3 *Prop. 3.* But Forreigners may encrease Woollen Manufactures in *England*.

15 *Pet. 3.* And Forreigners may work Woollen Manufactures in *England*, with less charge than in *France*, or the *United Netherlands*.

Therefore they may cheaper encrease them.

Annot.

If Forreigners did cheaper encrease the Woollen Manufactures in *England*, which the Dutch supply *Hamburg*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Muscovy*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turky* with; and which the French supply *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turky* with; and with which the French and Dutch cloy our Markets here in *England*; we might then, so far as the Wools of *England* and *Ireland* would permit; not onely cheaper supply all those places which the French and Dutch do, but also so much better, as our Wools and Fullers-Earth is better in *England* than in *France* or the *United Netherlands*: And also conserve all that Treasure in the Nation which is expended in buying the Dutch Blacks, French Druggets, and other Woollen Manufactures of those Countries.

An ingenious Gentleman, not long since, said, that the Dutch supplied *Sweden* with course Woollen Clothes, for the Souldiery and poor people of *Sweden*; and that by order of the Councel of Trade there (I wish such a thing might ever be heard of in *England*) many people attempted without Success, and much loss, to make these Clothes in
Sweden.

Sweden. But about four years since, the Lord *Landſcroone* (of a Merchant made one of the Nobility of *Sweden*, and a Member of the Council of Trade) propounded the working theſe Manufactures in *Sweden*, in caſe the Council would repreſent it to the King when he came to his Majority as an acceptable ſervice, and that for ſome time the Council would take of the Manufactures at the ſame terms the Dutch ſupplied them. The Council aſſented to both; and a piece of thoſe Clothes was divided, and the Arms of *Sweden* and of the Lord *Landſcroone* ſtamped upon both, that the Goodneſs of the future Cloath to be made in *Sweden*, might be compar'd with the Dutch. Hereupon *Landſcroone*, at his own charges, hires Artificers from *England* and *Holland*, who ſo well plied their buſineſs, that laſt year *Sweden* was ſupplied with theſe Clothes by the work of the Natives, and upon the ſame terms the Dutch ſupplied them. And for the future, the Lord *Landſcroone* expects to be a conſiderable gainer, as he well deſerves; I am ſure the Kingdom of *Sweden* will be much more.

Prop. 7. Theorem 6.

Forreigners may more ſecurely encrease Wool-
len, or any other Manufacture in *England*, than in
France or the *United Netherlands*.

5 Ax. 3. For things may be more ſecurely done, where
the Agents are more ſafe in doing them.

6 Prop. 3. But Forreigners may encrease Woollen Manu-
factures in *England*.

16 Pet. 3. And Forreigners are more ſafe in working
them in *England*, than *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Therefore they may more ſecurely encrease them in *Eng-
land*.

Annot.

After mens Interest, they consult their Security: and herein, as Forreigners may encrease Woollen Manufactures cheaper and better in *England* than *France* or the *United Netherlands*; so are they more secure in working them than in either, or any other place upon the Continent, by reason they are more secure from the Invasion of Forreign Princes and States. It is true indeed, that one great reason of the encrease of the Strength and Trade of the *United Netherlands*, was the security men apprehended there, as well as Freedom: For the great Power of the Dutch by Sea, was such as was not to be controuled by any, or all other Princes, except the King of *England*; and the weakness of the bordering Princes by Land was such, as the States gave Laws to them at pleasure. But the terrour of the French Invasion in 1672, has much abated the opinion the World had of their Security in the *United Netherlands*. And now the Marquis of *Brandenburg* (the most powerful of all the Princes in *Germany*) has recovered the Dominion of *Wesel*, *Rees*, *Emrick*, and *Orsoy*, which Commands the *Rhine*, and is possessed of *Skinkersconce*, which Commands the *Rhine* and *Wael*; the opinion of this Security is not only much abated, but the Dutch Trade to *Germany* and other places up and down the *Rhine*, must be precarious, as the Marquis pleases. Nor will the Dutch easily free themselves from the Neighbourhood of the French in *Maestricht*, *Masfike*, and other places.

Prop. 8. Theorem 7.

The free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen or other Manufactures in *England*, will so much encrease Trade in *England*, as the Forreigners are more.

2 Ax. 1. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

4 Pet. 1. But greater numbers of People encrease Trade.

18 Pet. 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, will cause so many more People in *England*, as the Forreigners are more.

Therefore it will so much encrease Trade in *England*.

Annot.

This is evident, as hath been said, in that every one of these must wear Hats, Shooes, Clothes, and many other necessities, whereby Trade and Employment of other people would be so much more, as these Forreigners by this free Admission shall be more.

Prop. 9. Theorem 8.

The free Admission of Forreigners to instruct the Nation of *England* in Woollen and other Manufactures, may so much encrease Trade in *England*, as the Natives Instructed in those Manufactures are more.

7 Ax. 3. For things may be so much encreased, as the Means are more.

19 Pet. 3. But Employment of People is a mean to encrease Trade.

20 Pet. 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to Instruct the Natives of *England* in Woollen and other Manufactures, may so much employ the Natives, as the Natives instructed are more.

Therefore it may so much encrease Trade in *England*.

Annot.

So that this Admission of Forreigners to work and instruct

struct the Natives of *England* in Woollen and other Manufactures, doubly encreases Trade in *England*, viz. In the persons of the Forreigners, but much more by instructing the Natives, whereby they may be enabled better to maintain themselves and Families with all sorts of Conveniencies, than if they were worse employed, or not employed, which is worst of all; for then they become a Charge and Burden to the Nation.

The numbers of the *Walloons* which *Edw.* the 3^d and *Queen Eliz.* invited and permitted in *England*, and who first instructed the English in Woollen Manufactures, were very inconsiderable to the numbers of the Natives of *England* who are now employed in them, and by that means only are enabled to provide for themselves and Families, to the encrease of Trade to those people from whom they are supplied. So that that saying, That *there is but such a Trade in the world*, is only true by accident, not necessarily; for many thousands of people might encrease Trade in the world if they had means, which being denied, they cannot do.

Corollary.

By the same reason, the free admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in Corporations in *England*, may so much encrease Trade in *England*, as the Natives so Admitted are more.

19 *Pet.* 3. For Employment of People is a mean to encrease Trade.

21 *Pet.* 3. And the free admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in the Corporations of *England*, may so much more employ the Natives, as the admission is more free.

Annot.

If five pounds given with an Apprentice to be instructed in the Mystery of Woollen or any other Manufacture, by which means he afterwards earns Thirty pounds *per Annum*, this in twenty years becomes six hundred pounds: therefore if it be better for a Nation to earn six hundred pound, or more or less, by employment of People, than to have six hundred pound more or less given to a Nation, & the people not employed; this five pounds thus paid for binding out such an Apprentice, becomes more valuable to the Nation, than if six hundred pound had been given to the Nation, and the Apprentice not employed. To invite therefore Foreigners to instruct the Natives of *England* in Woollen and other Manufactures, and freely to admit them in all places to improve Manufactures, will be a more certain Revenue to the Nation, than can be hoped for by the returns of the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet, where the Fate of *Spain* depends upon the miscarriage of it.

It's believed, above twelve thousand of the King's Scottish Subjects yearly go out of *Scotland* into *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *France*, *Holland*, and other places, and never after return into *Scotland*; whereby the King not only loses the Sovereignty of them, to the diminution of his Grandeur, but those places gain great benefits by them. If therefore five pound binding out of an Apprentice to any Manufacture may be in twenty years five hundred pounds gain to the Nation, the benefit which might accrue to the Nation by employing them here, in twenty years might be above six Millions; and this supply will be so much more seasonable, by how much the peopling of our *American* Plantations and the repeopling *Ireland*, has depopulated the Nation of its Inhabitants.

But as the Law against Naturalization permits not Foreigners to partake equal benefit with the Natives by improving Manufactures in *England*, and instructing the Natives in them; So does the privileges of the Free-men of Corporations

tions exclude all the other Natives of *England* from encreasing Manufactures in them. And the Act of the 5 *Eliz.* 4. provides, that no person shall take an Apprentice for Woollen Manufactures in any Town Corporate, except such Apprentice be his Son, or else that the Father or Mother of such Apprentice have the clear yearly value of forty shillings Inheritance. Nor shall any person in Market-towns, or Villages not Corporate, take an Apprentice, or instruct any in Woollen Manufactures, unless he be his Son, or the Parents have the clear yearly value of three pound Inheritance.

Consequences,

From whence it follows, that the Corporations being poor, and scarce half Inhabited, by not admitting others to supply their number and defects, become daily more poor, and less Inhabited. And the Children of poor people in Villages, by the Act of the 5 *Eliz.* 4. not being permitted to be bound Apprentices in Market-Towns and Corporations, in the Art or Mystery of Woollen Manufactures; and being denied by the Act of 31 *Eliz.* 7. to erect Cottages: when they become more than the Tenements can receive, or be employed in Husbandry, they necessarily become vagrant, Beggars, Stealers, Canters, or at best, if they forsake not the Nation, to swell the Suburbs of *London*, already too big, be Hostlers, Tappers, Drawers, and sellers of Strongwaters; and the Corporations and Market-Towns by reason hereof declining, the Farmer finds less vent for his Commodities, and small or no encouragement to employ poor people in Tilling or Improving his Grounds. And as the Act of the 5 *Eliz.* 4. has brought all these mischiefs upon Town and Country; so was it a necessary preparative for the Enacting the 43 *Eliz.* 2. for maintaining Idle and Lazy persons in all the Parishes in *England*, which have produced the very many Inconveniencies complained of in the *Annot.* upon the 24 and 25 *Prop.* of the *Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England; and their Corollaries.*

Prop.

Prop. 10. Theorem 9.

The free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in Corporations, may more conveniently encrease Trade in *England*.

8 *Ax.* 3. For things may be more conveniently done, where the places are more convenient.

22 *Pet.* 3. But the Corporations of *England* are the most convenient places in *England* to encrease Trade.

9 *Prop.* 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease Trade in *England*.

Therefore it may more conveniently do it in Corporations.

Coroll.

By the same reason, the free permission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in Corporations, may more conveniently encrease Trade in *England*.

22 *Pet.* 3. For Corporations are the most convenient places in *England* to encrease Trade.

Cor. Prop. 10. And the free Permission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures, may encrease Trade in *England*.

Annot. upon this Prop. and Coroll.

So as the benefit which would accrue to the Nation by this Admission, would begin at the Corporations, by reason of their Convenience; whereby the people would not only be employed, but the Corporations much more peopled, the Markets more frequented, and better supplied with all sorts

sorts of Provisions, the Houses repair'd, and new ones built. It is said, that about a year before Queen *Eliz.* planted the *Walloons* (which could not endure the severity of *Alva's* Government) in *Normich* and *Colcheſter*, that it was propounded in the Council to demolish both thoſe places, as Receptacles of vagrant and Idle persons, which were burthenſome to the Nation, and dangerous to the Government : whereas now it is ſaid, that the weekly returns of *Colcheſter* for the Woollen Manufactures of that place, amount to near thirty thouſand pound, and of *Normich* to near twenty thouſand pound.

But theſe Corporations which might be Seminaries for employment of people, to the incredible happineſs and enriching of themſelves and the Nation, by miſtaking their own Intereſt as well as that of the Nation, in inſiſting upon their Priviledges, are become ſo poor and unfrequented, that the Governing part have little to do but to Tax one part of the Inhabitants to maintain the other, though the Town-lands, and other Revenues for maintaining them, be very conſiderable. The Tradeſmen are generally Retailers, who underſtand little more, than that more of them would eat the Bread out of one anothers Mouths ; and therefore their chief care is to keep out all others. Theſe Elbow-men, as they are Idle, and bred up in no honeſt Calling, ſo by their Priviledges they impoſe what Taxes they pleaſe upon the labours of the poor Artiſers, (who are the Soul of a Nation) take what they pleaſe of them, and at what prizes they pleaſe. But then theſe Lords in their Ex.mpt Jurisdiction put another value upon them to all Forreigners to their Priviledges ; ſo that a Gentleman may buy our own Manufactures in *Italy* or *Turky* cheaper than of them : and if ever a Noble or Gentleman gets into their Books, they rarely ever get out, unleſs they ſell Lands to croſs their Books ; and theſe are the Honourable Priviledges theſe Patriots of Corporations are incorporated into.

Prop. 11. Theorem 10.

The free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Land of *England*.

2 *Ax.* 1. For in every thing, the Effects will be as the Causes are.

6 *Pet.* 1. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is.

6 *Prop.* 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease Trade in *England*.

Therefore it may encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

Coroll. 1. Who work in *England*

By the same reason, the free Admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

6 *Pet.* 1. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is.

Coroll. 3. Prop. 10. And the free Admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease Trade in *England*.

Annot. upon this Prop. and Coroll.

So that though the Benefits which the Nation will reap by the free Admission of Forreigners and the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures, would be great Corporations, yet would they not end there. For

Lands are onely valuable as the Crop or feeding Cattle on them finde a Market; and therefore no man will Plow, Sow, or feed Cattle, when he cannot hope for a Market; and by consequence, Lands are of little or no value, where the people are few or none; or if the people be poor, they are of a poor value. But both ways, the free Admission of Forreigners and the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures, will not only encrease the Markets with more people, but also enable them to give the Farmor so much better prices for his Commodities, as their Employments are better; and therefore the Interest of the King, Nobility, Gentry and others, who are owners of Lands, are so much concerned herein, as the value of their Lands would be hereby improved.

Coroll. 2.

By the same reason, the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church.

7 *Pet. 1.* For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. And the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

Coroll. 3.

By the same reason, the free Admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Revenue of the Church of *England*.

7 *Pet. 1.* For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Coroll. 1.

Coroll. 1. And the free Admission of the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annot. upon the 2d & 3d Corollaries.

As this free admission would encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*, in reference to the Glebe-Lands, and the Tythes of the Crops renewed upon the Lands in Villages; so would it encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church in Corporations, by how much the places would be better and more built, and inhabited by a richer and better sort of Inhabitants. And as this Admission may encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church, so it may the Revenues of the Crown, not only in the value of the Lands of the Crown, but in the consumption of Beer, Ale, and all other Exciseable Commodities in *England*; which will be so much more, as the Forreigners by this Admission are more; and may be so much more, as the Natives by this mean may be better enabled to eat and drink more and better.

Coroll. 4.

By the same reason, the free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the strength of *England*.

4 *Pet. 1.* For greater numbers of People encrease strength.

23 *Pet. 3.* And the free admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, will cause so much greater numbers of People in *England*, as the Forreigners are more.

Annot.

Though Tradesmen and Artificers make not so good and hardy

hardy Souldiers as those who live in the Country, and are of more robust lives, yet I am sure they are better than none; and the late King found by woful experience; that the Companies made up of the Apprentices and Tradesmen of *London*; were very good Souldiers; and by good experience found, that both were very serviceable to him.

Prop. 12. Theorem II.

The free Admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may more secure the Crown, Church, State, Laws, and Liberties of *England*.

9 Ax. 3. For things will be more secure, as the means of Protecting them be encreased.

24 Per. 3. But the Crown, Church, State, Laws, Trade, and Liberties of *England* are protected by the strength of *England*.

Coroll. And the free admission of Forreigners to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, may encrease the Strength of *England*.

Therefore it may more secure the Crown, Church, State, Laws, Trade, and Liberties of *England*.

Annot.

Though I could not give particular instances hereof in *England*, yet I am as well assured of the reason in this Proposition, as if I could. Sure I am, it was the error of Christian Princes, especially of *Spain*, by first imposing upon their Subjects in their Religion, and neglecting to take care of preserving them in their native Countries; which hath so encreased the Dutch strength by Sea and Land, that they are not only able to protect their own Trade, Church, State, Laws, and Liberties; but to give Laws to very many of the Princes in *Christendom*, and to most of the *Mahumetan* Princes.

Princes in the *East-Indies*. Besides, this free admission of Forreigners to work Woollen Manufactures, as it will encrease the strength of *England* so much more as the Forreigners are more, and so much more secure the Crown, Church, State, Laws, Trade, and Liberties of *England*; so it will so much weaken those places from whence the Forreigners come, as the residue will be less able to endanger the Crown, Church, &c. of *England*.

But all these benefits, as they receive their birth by the free admission of Forreigners and the Natives of *England* to work Woollen and other Manufactures in *England*, so will they necessarily be strangled in their future growth, if with equal freedom they finde not vent in Forreign Trade; whereby the Nation may be as well supplied with Forreign Commodities, whereof it stands in need; as also other parts of the World enabled to hold Traffique and Commerce with us, by mutual Exchange for our Manufactures, whereof they stand in need. But before we proceed herein, it is requisite to introduce this *Proposition* and *Corollaries*; which though more proper for the Treatise of *The Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England*, yet not being said there, it is convenient they be inserted here.

Prop. 13. Theorem 12.

The pre-emption of Freemen of Corporations endangers the vent of Woollen and other Manufactures in Forreign Trade.

10 *Ax. 3.* For things will be so much endangered, as the means of doing them is restrained.

25 *Pet. 3.* But the buying our Woollen and other Manufactures is a mean to vend them in Forreign Trade.

26 *Pet. 3.* And the pre-emption of Freemen of Corporations, restrains the buying our Woollen and other Manufactures to the Freemen of Corporations.

Therefore it endangers the Forreign Trade of them.

Annot.

Annot.

So long as this pre-emption is continued, the best the Nation can hope for, is, that the Inhabitants of the Nation cannot expect any further Employment, than the abilities of these Freemen can arise to: So that it will be impossible to enlarge our Forreign Trades of Woollen and other Manufactures, beyond their abilities; or to conserve the Forreign Trades we now enjoy of them, if by War or other accident, their abilities become less. And as the Retailers in Corporations neither Labour, nor take care in labouring for the production of our Woollen and other Manufactures, but only how to impose upon the labourer and those they sell to: So these pre-emption-men, neither labour, take care in Labouring, or to bring the Manufactures of *England* to their Corporations; yet not only the Artificer must be at their mercy in buying, but all the world in selling. No question then but these men will thrive, though the Nation and all the world suffer. Yet I would be glad to be instructed in any one particular, what need the Nation or World hath of any one of these men: I cannot tell for *France*, but am confident not one of this kinde of men can be found in the *United Netherlands*.

In truth I have often admired, the *German Empire* and Kingdom of *Poland* should give protection to *Hamburg* and *Dantzick*; for no member of the Empire or Kingdom is permitted to be supplied with Forreign Commodities, or to vend the Commodities of *Germany* or *Poland* in either place, but as they buy of, or sell to the Burgers of them; which are Impositions as injurious as can be imposed upon a Conquered Nation. And though *Hamburg* be otherwise a great Trading place to many places of the world by Navigation, and very considerable in the *Groenland*-fishing; yet the Town of *Dantzick* hath little or no Trade, but their pre-emption of all sorts of Forreign Commodities, wherewith the Dutch and other Nations supply them, and they *Poland*; and by pre-emption of all the Commodities of *Poland*

Poland, which these Burgers sell again to the Dutch and other Nations.

For my part, as I esteem the City of *London* to be a great ornament to the Nation, and equally with any man desire the Grandeur and Prosperity of it; so I wish the Grandeur and Prosperity of it were otherwise founded, than by pre-emption of the Commodities of the Nation, and such other means, whereby the Nation necessarily becomes impoverished; which must of necessity be more dangerous to the City, than Country: For the Country may subsist, though poorly, without a Forrein Trade, or a Trade with the City. But if the City loses the Forrein Trade of our Commodities, and if the Country by its poverty cannot entertain a Commerce with the City, the City cannot subsist at all. Whereas, if by reason of the cheapness and freedom of vending our Commodities the Country be enriched; though this pre-emption were taken away, the City being the Head of a Noble Nation, and having the residence of the King's Court, and all the Supream Courts of Judicature, and the best Navigable River of Christendom, or perhaps of the World, to supply it with Forrein Commodities, and to vend our Native; it may hold a much better Trade with the Nation than now it does.

Corollary I.

By the same reason, the Trading in Companies exclusive to other men, endangers the Forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

27 *Pet.* 3. For freedom in Trade, is a mean to vend our Woollen and other Manufactures in Forrein Trade.

28 *Pet.* 3. And Trading in Companies, exclusive to other men, restrains the freedom of Trade of our Woollen Manufactures to such Companies.

Annot.

As the pre-emption of Freemen of Corporations, restrains the Forrein vent of our Woollen and other Manufactures by Forreiners, to what these pre-emption-men please to sell, and at what prices they please to impose: So this Trading in Companies restrains the Forrein vent of our Woollen and other Manufactures by the Natives of *England*, to what these Companies please, and at what terms they please. So that it will be impossible to encrease the Forrein Trade of our Wollen and other Manufactures beyond their pleasures and abilities; or to conserve the Trade the Nation now has under them, if by War or other accident their abilities become less; whereby the Nation loses all the inestimable benefits which might accrue to it by the Forrein Trade of its Manufactures: and the wretched People, whose Livelyhoods depend upon the Forrein Trade, become undone for want of Employment. And as by this kinde of Trading we endanger our own Forrein Trade of our Manufactures, so we make room for the Dutch and other industrious Nations, who are not subject to the charges and restrictions we lie under; and fix and establish Trades by these Commodities in other Countries, so much more as we charge or restrain ours.

Heretofore, the East-Country-Company, above all others, was the most flourishing; and by *Queen Elizabeth*, *King James*, and *King Charles* the first, termed, The Royal Company; for it supplied *Muscovy*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Lifeland*, with our Woollen Manufactures; and made very advantageous returns by Treasure, (especially *Hungaria Duckats*) and the Commodities of those Countries, into *England*. This Trade till *King Charles* his Reign the English solely enjoyed. About the beginning of *King Charles* his Reign, the Dutch began to be Interlopers, rather than Traders with the English in it. But it fell out unluckily, that in the years 1636, 37, and 38. about two hundred Families of zealous people in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, who would
not

not endure the severe Injunctions of Ecclesiastical Discipline, forsook their Habitation; and being bred up in the Woollen Manufactures wherewith those East-Countries were supplied from *England*, and planted themselves in *Holland*, they there instructed the Dutch in those Manufactures; so that we returned the Dutch a kindness, with another sort of people the Dutch did us. Afterwards the Fatal Civil Wars ensued, so that the East-land-company not so fully supplying the East Country as formerly.

Consequences.

The Dutch found an opportunity of encreasing their Trade of Woollen Manufactures; and the *Polanders* giving encouragement to the *Silesians* (who bordered upon them, and then only made coarse Siles) to work Woollen Manufactures in *Poland*; and the Wools of *Poland* being much finer than those of *Silesia*, these *Silesians* by themselves, and much more by instructing the *Polanders*, have in a great measure so supplied *Poland* with Woollen Manufactures, that whereas before the year 1640, the East-land Company vended yearly 20000 broad Clothes, they now do not 4000: of 60000 Kerseys, now not 5000: of 40000 Doubles, now not 2000.

About the middle of King *James* his Reign, the State of that part of *Suffolk* and *Essex* was in so flourishing a condition by reason of the East-land Trade, that Sir *Edward Coke*, at the request of the Inhabitants of *Ipswich*, built fulling Mills at *Bourn-Bridge*, a mile from *Ipswich*. When they were built, the Town proffered him 240*l.* per *Annum*, in case he would let them to the Town; but Sir *Edward* told them, at their request he built them for a publick benefit, and so he would continue them. In his Grandson Sir *Edw. Coke's* time these Mills fell to 80. 60, and 40 *l.* per *Annum*; and of late, in his Son Sir *Robert Coke's* time, they fell to six pounds per *Annum*, though the Mills cost above 2000*l.* the building: and at last the Rent would not pay the sixth part of the charge of Repairing them; so as now they are thrown up for want of Work.

H

Nor

Nor is the Fate of the *Hamburg-Company* much better than that of the *East land*, and from the same cause : for after the Civil Wars broke out here in *England*, and the City of *London*, zealously affecting the Cause, and preferring it before any Temporal Interest ; the Company either out of Zeal, Necessity, or both, did not so well supply *Hamburg* as before ; which the Dutch took the benefit of, and have so well managed that advantage, that, as before we supplied *Jutland*, *Holstein*, and the North and North-west parts of *Germany* with Woollen Manufactures, we now scarce go halves with the Dutch in that Trade ; and this Company is become so poor, that they can hardly maintain their half in it.

Even the *Turky-Company*. (which we so much glory in) by their Monopoly of vending our Woollen Manufactures once in two years to *Turky*, and exposing the West-Country-Clothiers to bring up their Clothes to *London* before they please to buy them, (a charge equal to *Turky* from *Bristol*, or other Western parts) and then to send them as far East, and then through the Channel, makes but room for the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Venetians* to establish Trades of Woollen Manufactures in *Turky* ; and so much better, by how much this Company charges and restrains ours.

Coroll. 2.

By the same reason, the Act of Navigation endangers a Domestick Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

29 Pet. 3. For Exchanging Forreign Goods for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to have a Domestick Trade of Woollen and other Manufactures.

30 Pet. 3. And the Act of Navigation restrains the Importation of Forreign Goods to English-built Ships, and sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English, or the Ships and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Natives, whether they have Ships or Marriners or not.

Annot.

No creature endued with less Prescience than Omniscience, can foresee the mischiefs the Act of Navigation brings upon the Nation by this restriction. For as every man stands in need of being supplied by another, so does every Country. No man shall ever be well supplied by another, who will be only supplied by those men who immediately do things he needs, or by his own Servants: for the men who do the things I stand in need of, it may be are out of distance, or have no means to convey them to me. But when things are made convenient for Humane use, they are commonly sent to the most probable place where they may finde a Market, and there men resort to be supplied, and to sell or exchange other things for them. For my part, I am no Merchant, and therefore cannot give those instances which Merchants can hereof, in the Trade of the Nation; yet am I as morally assured of the reason of this *Corollary*, as if I could give a Thousand particular instances of it.

1. It was prov'd before a Committee of the House of Commons, the 12 of *Feb.* 1668. That before the Rump-Parliament contrived the Act of Navigation, the Trade to *Norway* for Timber, Pitch and Tar, was generally driven by the English in Barter of our Manufactures; but then by Dollars, and the Treasure of the Nation: and those Manufactures which were exported into *Norway*, were rarely exported but by *Norwegians*.

2 That the Prices of *Norway-Timber* was become near double.

3. That our own Timber was much wasted, by reason of the Dearness of the *Norway-Timber*.

4. That we had not built one Ship for that Trade since the Law, nor could ever hope to do, so long as it stood in force, because a Forreign Ship might be built for half the price, and be more free for Trade; whereas the *Norwegians* had doubled their Ships, and built them twice as big, and increased their Mariners from 600 to 6000, and yet Tra-

ded to no place but *England*; whereby the English in a short time would necessarily be excluded the Trade of *Norway*, unless they drive it by *Norwegians* and in *Norway* Bottoms.

5. That the English were then almost wholly laid aside, the Trade of *Norway* being generally driven by the *Norwegians* and in *Norway* Bottoms.

6. That the English were wholly left to the King of *Denmark*'s disposing, whenever he pleased to impose any further abuses than were then complained of; which were, that the English ever since 1646, and by a Treaty made between the Kings of *England* and *Denmark* 1660, paid $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Rix-dollar per Lasts for the growths of *Norway*; (except the Town of *Bergen*) but since the late War with the King of *Denmark*, they paid for Timber a Rix-dollar and half per Last; for other growths a Rix-dollar and $\frac{4}{5}$; others 2 and $\frac{2}{3}$; and for others 3 Rixdollars: and in measuring the Lestage, the same Ships which before the War had their Measures adjusted were raised some 35, others 40 Lasts.

7. That it was the Interest of the King of *Denmark* to make the Trade of *Norway* insupportable to the English; for thereby the Act of Navigation did reduce the whole Trade to the *Norwegians*. As this success attended this restriction by the Act of Navigation, in reference to the Trade of *Norway*, both for our Manufactures and the Commodities of *Norway*: So did it not much better succeed in the Trades of our Manufactures, and of the Hemp and Flax imported by the Dutch in exchange of them. For the English, from the reasons in the first Coroll. upon this Prop. having lost so inestimable a Trade into the *Sound*, and by consequence the beneficial returns of Ruff Hemp and Flax from *Riga*, *Revel*, and other places within the *Sound*, before the year 1640; and the Dutch by reason of the greatness of their Trade into the *Sound*, not of Woollen Manufactures only, but of Fish, Salt, Wines, Brandies, Spice, and other Commodities, returned such vast quantities of Ruff Hemp and Flax, and by reason of the cheapness of their Navigations, and smallness of Duties, supplied the English

so cheap with Hemp and Flax, that the poor people upon the Eastern Coast of *England*, and here in *London*, were able to make Cordage, Nets and Sails almost sufficient to supply the Navigation and Fishing upon the Eastern parts of *England*; and the returns of these by the Dutch, were chiefly for Clothes and other Manufactures and growths of *England*. But the Act of Navigation not permitting the Dutch to import these; and the English having so lost their Trade into the *Sound*; and the Inhabitants of *Riga*, *Revel*, and other places of the *Sound* from whence the best Hemp and Flax comes, little Trading with us into *England*; and the Act of Navigation permitting the Dutch to import the Manufactures of Cordage, Nets and Sails,

Consequences.

It came to pass, that as the Natives lost a great exchange of their Woollen and other Manufactures for Hemp and Flax, so did many thousands of poor people their Employment in making Cordage, Nets and Sails: Even the Town of *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, before the Act of Navigation, made yearly 2800 Tun of Cordage, now not ten.

And the fitting up of Ships with Cordage and Sails became so dear, that in the year 1650, several persons of good knowledge and experience in building Ships, and my self built a Vessel of 100 Tun, and fitted her out to Sea for 505 *l*. Four years after, the same Builder built another (both for the *Newcastle* Trade) of 110 Tun, and this Ship fitted out to Sea cost above 800 *l*. And the reason of this dearthness, the Builder ascribed to the excessive prices of Pitch, Tar, Cordage and Sails.

Corollary 3.

By the same reason, the Act of Navigation endangers a Forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

31 *Pet.* 3. For returns of Forreign Commodities, exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to conserve a Forreign Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

32 *Pet.* 3. And the Act of Navigation restrains the returns of Forreign Goods exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures to English-built Ships, and sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English.

Annot.

And what are these English-built Ships, but neer double as dear built, and sailed with neer double the charge of the Dutch and other Nations? so as this charge added to the restriction by the Act of Navigation,

Consequences.

It comes to pass, that it will be impossible to enlarge either the Forreign Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, or the returns of them beyond this Navigation; and the Merchant computing the charges he is hereby obliged to, findes so much less vent for our Woollen and other Manufactures, as the Returns become so chargeable, that no profit arises to the Merchant thereby. But besides this inestimable loss which the Nation hereby sustains in the Forreign vent of our Manufactures, these two mischiefs necessarily attend this restriction and charge of this Navigation. One, that we impose a necessity of consuming the Forrein Goods returned in Barter of our own Manufactures, which is generally in Luxury and Pride: or if any of the returns be employed in our Manufactures, the dearness of these returns imposes a further dearness upon our own Manufactures both in the Forein and Domestick Trade of them. But it is time to proceed to the Expedients by which the Forrein Trade of our Mannfactures may be enlarged.

Prop. 14. Theorem 13.

The Repealing the Acts made the 18 and 20 *These*
Car. 2. c. 1. against Importation of Irish Cattle, may *are not*
 encrease the Trades of our Woollen Manufactures, *repeale*
 and for Beer, Hops, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, Hides,
 Fruits, Sugars, Tobacco's; all sorts of Silk, as
 well wrought as unwrought; Ribbons, Gold, Silver
 and Silk-Lace with the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and
 the Trade of Victualling ships by the Natives of
England and Forreigners in the Ports of *England*.

13 *Ax. 3.* For every business may be so much encreased, as
 the means are more.

40 *Pet. 3.* But the importation of Irish Cattle is a mean
 whereby the Kingdom of *Ireland* may hold a Trade with
 us for our Woollen Manufactures, and Hops, Beer, &c.

41 *Pet. 3.* And the Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20
Car. 2. cap. 1. may make the importation of Irish Cattle
 more.

Therefore it may encrease the Trades of our Woollen
 Manufactures, and of Beer, Hops, &c. with *Ireland*,
 and of Victualling Ships in the Ports of *England*.

Annot.

If the Repealing these Acts would encrease the Trades
 of our Woollen and others Manufactures and growths to
 210000 *l. per Annum*, besides Victualling ships, as they were
 before these Acts, and are now fallen to less than 20000 *l.*
per Annum, as Mr. *John Du Boise* (a worthy Citizen) has
 calculated; This would be more beneficial to the Nation,
 than if 170000 *l. per Annum* were given to the Nation, al-
 lowing 40000 *l. per Annum* for Principles, than to continue it
 in the same condition it is in, now these Laws stand in force.

But

But though the Nation might hope for some relief by the Repealing or Expiration of these Laws, it can hope for none by repealing the Act of the 15 *Car. 2. cap. 7.* Intituled, *Trade encouraged*, for all sorts of Wire, Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, Bandstrings, Hangings, Stools, Chairs, Knives, Sythes, Sickles, Cizars, Sheaths for Knives, Stockens, Caps, coarse Shifts and Frocks, with the Kingdom of *Scotland*: for the Scottish Nation, offended by this Law, imposed 90*l.* per Cent. upon all Goods imported into *Scotland* from *England*; and making use of opportunities, have established these Trades and Manufactures among themselves, to our Loss, as appears more largely in the *Annot.* upon the 15th *Prop.* of the *Equal Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England.*

Prop. 15. Theorem 14.

The repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may encrease the value of the Lands of *England.*

2 *Ax. 1.* For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

6 *Pet. 1.* But Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is.

14 *Prop. 3.* And the repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may encrease the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland.*

Therefore it may encrease the value of the Lands of *England.*

Annot.

Suppose 15000 people before these Acts were employed in those Commodities, wherewith this Nation supplied *Ireland*; this Employment enabled them to pay for the Provisions they bought of the Country-Farmer: But the Trade of

of *England* with *Ireland* being interrupted by these Laws, the employment of these people became proportionally lessened; and by consequence, the means by which they were enabled to pay for the Provisions they formerly bought of the Farmour; and so the Lands of *England* so much less valuable. By the Rule of Contraries then, the repealing these Acts, will so much encrease the value of the Lands of *England*, as the Trades of *England* with *Ireland* are encreased, when by poor people may be employed, and so enabled to give the Farmor better prices for Provisions, than otherwise they could.

Corollary 1.

By the same reason, the repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church.

7 *Pet. 1.* For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

16 *Prop. 3.* And the repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annot.

And so the repealing these Laws may encrease the value of the Revenues of the Crown, not onely in the value of the Crown-Lands, but in repairing the Customs which the King received for the Cattle imported out of *Ireland* into *England*; which did amount to 30000 *l. per Annum*, for which these Laws make no compensation to the King.

Prop. 1. The repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* will encrease the value of the Lands of *England*, as the Trades of *England* with *Ireland* are encreased, when by poor people may be employed, and so enabled to give the Farmor better prices for Provisions, than otherwise they could.

Prop. 16. Theorem 15.

The Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may so much better conserve Peace and Amity between *England* and *Ireland*, as the Trade between them shall be more.

13 *Ax. 3.* For every business may be so much conserved, as the means are more.

8 *Pet. 1.* But Trade is a mean to conserve Peace and Amity.

15 *Prop. 3.* And the repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* may encrease Trade between *England* and *Ireland*.

Therefore it may so much more conserve Peace and Amity between them.

Annot.

As the Crown of *Ireland* is a Crown subject to the Crown of *England*; so the mutual Trade and Correspondence between them, will strengthen the Obligations so much more, as their mutual Interests are hereby united. These, and many other benefits attend both Kingdoms, by Repealing these Laws. The Mischiefs and Inconveniencies which have ensued by making them, in some measure appear by the *Annot.* upon the 18, 19, and 20 *Prop.* of the *Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England.*

Prop. 17. Theorem 16.

The free Admission of Forreigners to buy the Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, will so much encrease the Treasure of *England*, as the Money expended in it is more.

1. *Ax.*

1 *Ax.* 3. For every thing will be so much encreased, as is added to it.

1 *Pet.* 3. But Money is Treasure.

33 *Pet.* 3. And the free Admission of Forreigners to buy the Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, will add so much more Money to the Money of *England*, as the Money expended therein is more.

Therefore it will so much encrease the Treasure of *England*.

Annot.

By free Admission, here, I do not mean the Freedom which English men enjoy, *viz.* to buy them at the second hand of the Free-men of Corporations, and after they have been charged with Land-carriage to *London*; but at the next Ports, or places where they are made.

Prop. 18. Theorem 17.

The free Admission of Forreigners to exchange Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax; all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and many other Forrein Goods, for the Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, may so much enrich the Nation, as the Goods exchanged may be made more valuable in the Manufactures, by employment of our own people.

11 *Ax.* 3. For any place will be so much enriched, as things are more valuable than the charge.

34 *Pet.* 3. But Timber, Pitch, Tar, Salt, rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, & many other Forrein Goods, by employment of our People, may be made so much more valuable, than the Manufactures exchanged for them, in our building of Ships and Houses, in the Manufactures of Ropes,

Nets and Sails, and in Dying our Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, as they are more and cheaper.

35 *Pet. 3.* And the free Admission of Forreigners to exchange these for our Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, may make Timber, Pitch, Tar, &c. more and cheaper in *England*:

Therefore it may so much enrich the Nation.

Annot.

As the free buying our Woollen and other Manufactures of *England* will encrease the Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, whereby the Inhabitants will be so much more employed in them; so by Exchanging Goods for our Manufactures, we to our own enriching, add another employment to our People; and this so much more valuable than the Money wherewith the Goods are bought, as the Goods become more valuable in other Manufactures than the Money. And therefore it is an errour in the Act of Navigation, to permit all Nations to import Money into the Nation, and to restrain the importation of Goods to the English and Natives: for if we did too much abound in Money, this would be a burthen to the Nation, and of ill consequence to the King and Subject. For if a man, as the case stands, may buy that for 100 *l.* which if Money were five-fold encreased, he shall pay 500 *l.* for it; he hath five times the trouble in it. And all Commodities being valued according to the plenty of Money, the Revenues of the Crown, and Leases granted by the Nobility, Gentry, and Church, would be but one fifth of the value, if the Money were five times more; for they must pay five times more for the Commodities renewed upon their Farms, and yet receive but the Rent at first reserved when the Commodities bore but $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Money. And therefore it was a prudent Institution of Cardinal Poole (who being chosen Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, when from the *Spanish Indies* the Money became so plentiful in *England*, that the Members of the University could scarce buy Bread upon

upon the Rents reserved on their Leases) to have one third to be paid in Corn , or so much as the prices of Corn should amount to in *Cambridge* market the Market-day before our *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*. And therefore if our Treasure were more than our Neighbouring Nations, I did not care whether we had one fifth part of the Treasure we now have.

I have often said in Coffee-houses , (and I am sorry I could not finde a more convenient place in *England* to speak it in) at the beginning of the War between the French and Dutch , That the French Nation would be exceedingly impoverished thereby, and to the undoing of many thousands of the French : For the French Trade for Wines, Salt, Paper, Linnen, and other the Manufactures of *France*, was above all other Nations, carried on in Forrein Trade by the Dutch Navigation , whereby the Natives were employed, and the Kingdom and Natives exceedingly enriched : but the Dutch Navigation being removed by reason of the War, all these Commodities of *France*, which were Transported by the Dutch Navigation in Forrein Trade , finde not like vent ; and by consequence, the Nation loses much of the wealth it gained thereby, and the Inhabitants their Employment. Nor is it in the power of *France* to redress this, without restoring the Dutch Navigation : for admit the French King should take measures by our Act of Navigation, (as they say he does) and endeavour to establish a Forrein Trade of the Commodities of *France* by his own Subjects ; and could make ships of Oyster-shells and Shingle, and in an instant create Factories, and make all the returns the Dutch do of the Commodities of *France* ; and without Experience or Instruction make Navigators and Mariners at his will, of his Subjects ; yet so many of his Subjects as he makes Sea-men, so many fewer he will leave to plant Vineyards, make Paper, Linnen, Salt, and other Commodities of *France*, and so much lessen the Manufactures of *France* , as he encreases his Navigation.

But the Dutch War is but an accident of the time, and it is probable when the French King pleases, he may make Peace with

with the Dutch, and so restore the Dutch Navigation again to the trade of *France*. But alas! who can ever untwist the Treefold Cord of the Law against Naturalization, the Act of Navigation, and the Freedom of Corporations here in *England*! Each of these is more mischievous to us here in *England*, than the Dutch-War is to *France*: for *France*, as it is a Kingdom above threefold greater than *England*, so in that proportion it is doubly more peopled, and therefore may much better endure the Sequestration of the Dutch Navigation, and establish it upon the account of the French than we can; our Coast being almost desolate, and so poor, that they can scarce maintain their poor; and so have neither Men nor Means to conserve the little Trades they have, much less to encrease them; and the Country scarce half Inhabited, and so the Lands of *England* not half improved: and at this day I believe the Nobility and Gentry have above twenty thousand Farms in their hands; and to take these from Husbandry, to people our Coast, and encrease our Navigation, will leave so many fewer in the Country; yet to Eternity, for ought is known, we must continue in this Condition.

Coroll. 1.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to sell Timber, Pitch, Tar, Rough Hemp and Flax, and many other sorts of Forreign Commodities in *England*, may so much enrich the Nation, as they may be made more valuable by the employment of our people.

36 Pet. 3. For Timber, Pitch, Tar, &c. may be made more valuable by employing our people in building, and their Manufactures, as they are more and cheaper.

37 Pet. 3. And the free permission of Forreigners to sell these in *England*, may make them more and cheaper.

Annot.

Annot.

Though Trade where the Commodities are consumed to loss, becomes so much more prejudicial, and impoverishes any place so much as such consumption is : And therefore as all beneficial Trades ought to be made free, and by all means encouraged ; so it may seem reasonable, that destructive Trades where things are vainly consumed, and the employment of our people hindered thereby, as are our Trades to *France* and *Spain* for Wines ; and to *France* for fine Linnen, Lace, Points ; and the importation of Dutch Black Clothes, and French Hats and Druggets, whereby the employment of our people is hindered, and so much of the Treasure of the Nation exhausted as is spent in our consumption of them, ought totally to be prohibited ; yet nearly looking into it, such prohibition will prove dangerous to our Trade at home and abroad, and also to the Peace of the Nation.

For first, as every man stands in need of being supplied by another, so does every place ; and therefore, if we should prohibit the Importation of the Commodities of *France*, though it be evident the Nation consumes them all to loss, (except Salt and Sails) yet we cannot then but expect the French will likewise prohibit the Importation of our Welch Frizes, and Exeter Carseys, Leather, Gloves, Ribbons, and several other Commodities ; whereby the employment of all our Artificers in them, being taken away, they become miserable, and the Lands on which the Wools and the Cattle were renewed, become less valuable. The reason is the same, if we prohibit the Importation of Dutch Black Clothes, who take off many of our White Clothes, and other Manufactures of *England*. Secondly, If we prohibit the French Hats, Druggets, and Dutch Black Clothes, we put our selves and the World upon the Monopoly of having only such as the English make, who will soon know the prerogative they enjoy hereby, and make the English pay more for worse work than they did before, and make them so dear and

bad, that we shall establish the Forrein Trade of such things to the French and Dutch; whereas the Importation of these will be an Awe upon the English, to make ours so good and cheap, as to supply us and the world better, or they will lose their employment. And *Lastly*, Such Prohibition causes Hatred and Heart-burning between Princes, whereby oftentimes Wars ensue, though under other pretences.

Therefore, if my opinion were worthy to be admitted, no Goods of any sort should be Prohibited: but if any be imported which are Luxuriously consumed, with little or no employment of the people, as the Wines imported are, they should pay the King the full value in their consumption; but little or nothing, if they could be again Transported: for the importation is beneficial to the Nation, by improving the Rents of Houses, the employment of People in Lading and Ualading, and in vending our Corn and Provision to the Importer. But if an employment may happen to the People of the Nation, if things were not imported, as in fine Linnen, Lace, Points, Blacks and Druggets, encouragement should be given to all people to instruct ours in those Manufactures; and such duties for some time imposed on the Importation, that better hopes might be expected here, than otherwise, in working them.

Prop. 19. Theorem 18.

The free permission of Forreigners to Import Timber, rough Hemp and Flax, all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and all sorts of Forrein Goods, will so much conserve the Treasure of the Nation, as they are cheaper sold.

12 *Ax.* 3. For things will be so much conserved, as they are less expended.

38 *Pet.* 3. But less Treasure will be expended in *Norway*-Timber, Pitch, Tar, Forrein Hemp and Flax, and all sorts of Dying-Stuffs, and all other Forrein Commodities, if they be cheaper vended.

39 *Pet.*

39 Pet. 3. And the free permission of Forreigners to import Forrein Commodities, will make them cheaper vend.

Therefore it will so much conserve the Treasure of the Nation.

Annot.

Mr. Mun observes in his 4th chap. of *England's Improvements by Forrein Trade*, that as *Legorne* is the most flourishing part in the *Mediterranean* in Trade, so the Inhabitants have little Trade but for Goods imported by the Dutch and English, which they buy for ready Money; and that the Great Duke lent him 40000 Crowns for a year *gratis*, though he knew it would be presently sent out of *Italy* into *Turky* to buy Commodities; the Great Duke well understanding the returns would be profitable to him and his Subjects; yet not by Manufactures, which is the most profitable by employing people, but by vending them, and that by Land-carriage, to *Milan, Piedmont*, and other places in *Italy*.

But if by reason of the Freedom of *Legorne*, wrought Goods imported by Forreigners, and bought with ready Money, be so profitable to the Duke of *Florence* and his Subjects; I am sure the free Importation of unwrought Goods into *England* by Forreigners, might be much more profitable to the King and his Subjects, by employment of the English in their Manufactures. And if that Permission which *Olivier* dispensed to the English *Norway*-Traders for Timber, had been continued by the King since his Restauration, all that Money had been still conserved in the Nation, which was expended in dearer buying *Norway* Timber imported by the *Norwegians*, in building the City and Suburbs of *London* and other places, and in building and repairing the Navy Royal, and other ships of the English Navigation: and so might all that superfluous dearnefs of rough Hemp and Flax, whereby our people lost their employment, yet in all *England*, the King's duties did not amount to little more than 1500 l. per Annum; and perhaps 20000 people might have

been employed in the Manufactures of Cordage and Sails : so we needed not have vainly been necessitated to have bought them of the Dutch , and in our Wars with them, of the French.

Prop. 20. Theorem 19.

The free Admission of Forreigners to import Goods into *England*, will so much encrease the Riches of *England*, as the Goods imported are more.

1 *Ax.* 3. For every thing will be so much encreased, as is added to it.

41 *Pet.* 3. But Goods are Riches.

42 *Pet.* 3. And the free admission of Forreigners to import Goods into *England*, will add so much Goods to those of *England*, as the Importation is more free.

Therefore it will so much encrease the Riches of *England*.

Annot.

I say, this free admission of Forreigners to import Goods into *England*, will more certainly enrich the Nation, than can be reasonably expected by the returns of the Growths and Manufactures of *England* and our Plantations in Forrein Trade. For the Nation is necessarily enriched so much, as the value of the Goods imported by Forreigners amounts to : Whereas the Merchant in return of Goods by Forrein Trade, is not so secure but he may become a loser : or, if he or the Nation gains by the returns, yet the gain is no more than the value of the Goods returned exceed the value of the Goods Exported ; which if $\frac{1}{10}$, is very considerable ; whereas the Nation entirely gains the value of the Goods imported by Forreigners. And in case the Merchant loses the outward Fraught, or the returns of the Goods of *England*

land or our Plantations, the Nation loses so much as the value of the Goods amount to. But the Nation ventures nothing by the Importation of Goods imported by Foreigners, yet necessarily gains so much as the Goods imported amount to in value.

And herein I observe, that Goods being valuable as they can be vended, the places where they are vended generally receive greater benefit by the Intercourse of People, and the varieties of Trades and Traders, than the places whereon the Goods are wrought and renewed. So that though neither *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Hamburg*, *Legorne*, and many other frequented places have little or no Goods of their own growth or Manufacture; yet by reason of the frequencies of people, in many varieties of Trades, they receive much greater benefit than the places on which the Goods are wrought and renewed. And I see no reason but if the Importation of Goods were as free in *England*, as in *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Hamburg*, *Gottenburg*, *Legorne*, &c. but that our Ports might be as rich and flourishing as these; and so much more, as ours are better, and more convenient. Whereas, by denying the World this freedom, we continue the Poverty of the Towns upon the Coast of *England*, which daily decline, and even become desolate, and necessitate the world to enrich and strengthen other places with those Riches and People which might be much better and securely enjoyed by us.

Prop. 21. Theorem 20.

The free Importation of Forrein Goods into *England*, may better, more safely and conveniently encrease Riches in *England*, than in *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

8 Ax. 3. For things may be better, more conveniently and safely done, where the places are better, more convenient and safe.

41 *Pet.* 3. But the Ports of *England* are more better, and more convenient and safe than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

20 *Prop.* 3. And the free Importation of Forrein Goods into *England*, will so much encrease Wealth in it, as the Goods imported are more.

Therefore it may better, more safely and conveniently encrease Wealth in *England*, than in *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Annot.

If the Ports of *England* were as free as those of the *United Netherlands*, *Hamburg*, or *Gottenburg*, can any man believe the world would pass *Falmouth*, (the most excellent Port of the world, and the most convenient for the Southern, Western, South-Eastern and South-western Trades) the noble Ports of *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Exmouth*, *Falmouth*, the famous Ports of *Portsmouth* and *Harwich*, (equal to any other, and of all others the most convenient for the Trade of the East and North-East parts of the World) to encounter the Sands upon *Zealand*, or the Rocks before *Gottenburg*; or to be conveyed through the *Vly* and *Texel* into the *Zuyder-Sea*, where they are so far from safety, that 500 Sail have been stranded by one nights Tempest? Our Ports are always as open for any Forrein Trade, especially to the South or West, as safe for Ships to come in. Theirs are dangerous in the approach, are unsafe within, and commonly frozen up three or four Moneths in the year. We have no need of the Mould of *Genoua*, nor take care to draw our Ships over any *Pampus*, to secure them from Storms in the Winter. Though *Hamburg* be a mighty Town of Trade; yet we have neither *Gluckstadt*, or *Stoad*, to give Laws to our Trade in any of our Ports, as both those do to *Hamburg*. We have nothing to say for our selves, but though God and Nature never did any thing in vain, yet we have made our Ports vain to all the World, and almost to our selves.

The King was pleased about the beginning of the late War

War with the Dutch, to Issue out a Proclamation, to invite the Dutch to come into the Ports of *England*, and they and their Ships should enjoy as much priviledge as if they were Natural-born English, and their ships English-built: But then they had incurred the danger of Confiscation of Ships, Goods, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Ammunition, by the Act of Navigation. They could not have unladed their Goods in any Port of *England*, because they were not Free-men of Corporations; they must have paid the King above twenty times the Duties before they broke Bulk, more than at *Hamburg* or any Port of the *United Netherlands*; whereby they could never hope for any Forreign Trade by them, or expect to vend one half of them in *England*. And this must have been much to the detriment of the English Merchant, who either had sufficient, or expected to supply *England* in his future Trade; so as not one Vessel came in upon that Proclamation. The King was also pleased in that Proclamation to invite all sorts of Artificers to come into *England*, and they should enjoy the benefits of Natural-born English; but if they had come, and had enjoyed them, yet all other English-men are Forreigners to the Freedom of Corporations; and so these could have little expected to have been employed in any Art or Manufacture, either for their own or the Countries benefit, being excluded out of all places where they might hope to employ themselves or others: so the success was the same in both.

And as our Ports are so excellent and safe for Ships to harbour in; so by a certain benignity of Nature, peculiar to our Country, the Rivers of *England* are not so Rapid as those of the *Rhine*, *Maze*, *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Garrone*. As by their Flowing they procure a benefit for bringing Goods into the Country to supply it, and employing the people of it; so by their Ebbing they invite us to supply the World with our Goods, and to enjoy the fruits of our own Labours.

Prop. 22. Theorem 21.

The free Importation of Forrein Goods into *England*, may so much encrease the Forrein Trade of our Manufactures of our Plantations, and the Fish caught upon the Coast of *England* and *Scotland*, as the Goods imported are more.

16 *Ax. 3.* For business may be so much encreased, as the Means are more.

47 *Pet. 3.* But the Exporting Forrein Commodities with our Manufactures, those of our own Plantations, and of the Fish caught upon our Coast, is a mean to encrease the Forrein Trade of them.

44 *Pet. 3.* And the free Importation of Forrein Goods, may so much encrease the Exportation of Forrein Goods with our Manufactures, as the Importation is more free.

Therefore it may so much encrease the forrein Trade of our Manufactures, &c.

Annot.

As this free Importation of forrein Goods, will so much enrich the Nation, as the goods imported are more; so it may so much encrease the forrein Trade of our Manufactures, Plantations, and of the fish caught upon our Coast, as the goods imported are more. The Dutch, we see, by importing *French* Wines, Brandy, and Salt, and exporting them with their Fish, Woollen Manufactures, and Spice, send yearly 1500 Sail of Ships into the *Sound*, and forty to *Muscovy*; whereas we, though our Woollen Manufactures are better, and it may be, if we had those Trades, might be sold cheaper, yet in a year we send not above seven into the *Sound*, (two whereof are Laden with Woollen Manufactures, the other five with Balast only, which pay for their Lading commonly by Money upon Bills of Exchange from *Hamburg*) and to *Muscovy*

Muscovy scarce two in three years. The reason hereof, is the Greatness of the Dutch Trade with all these sorts of Commodities; so that in case their Woollen Manufactures will not bear so profitable a Price, yet they may make profitable returns, if upon the whole the returns be profitable. Besides, the great Exportation of many other Commodities to *Muscovy*, and places in the *Sound*, establishes so great a Commerce with the Dutch, that those people supplied by them, dare not buy Woollen Manufactures of others who cannot supply them with other Necessaries. Moreover, many places in the *Sound* take of Ladings, part Salt, Wine, Brandy, Spice, Fish, and Woollen Manufactures, which cannot take off an entire Lading of Fish, or Woollen Manufactures. And this is the principal reason, that even in our Southern Trades to foreign parts, we can scarce from any Port of *England* vend our Woollen Manufactures but from the Port of *London*, where they finde a mixture of freight with Lead, Tin, Sugars, Tobaccos, and other Goods from our Plantations.

Prop. 23. Theorem 22.

The free Importation of Foreign Goods into *England*, may more conveniently and safely encrease a Foreign Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures from the Ports of *England*, than from those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

8 *Ax. 3.* For things may be more conveniently and safely done, where the places are more convenient and safe.

41 *Pet. 3.* But the Ports of *England* are more convenient, and safe, than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

22 *Prop. 3.* And the free Importation of foreign Goods into *England*, may encrease a foreign Trade of our Woollen, and other Manufactures.

Therefore it may more conveniently and safely be done from the Ports of *England*, than from those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Annot.

Annot.

Though I believe God has endued this Nation with more benefits for forrein Trade and Commerce than any other; yet for the benefit of Mutual Commerce, as every man stands in need of being supplied by another, so does every Country: And many places in the World, as they stand in need of our Commodities, so want those whereof we of our selves cannot supply them. And many parts of the World which cannot take off an entire Lading of our Commodities, may $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$; and if the residue of the Fraught be made up of other Commodities, by this means this half or third, &c. of our Commodities findes vent.

Prop. 24. Theorem 23.

The free Importation of Forrein Goods into *England*, may cheaper encrease a forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

17 *Ax.* 3. For things may be so much cheaper done, as the means are cheaper.

47 *Pet.* 3. But the forrein Trade of forrein Goods, with our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to encrease the Trade of them.

48 *Pet.* 3. And the free Importation of forrein Goods into *England*, will make them so much cheaper, as the Importation is more free.

Therefore it may cheaper encrease a forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

Annot.

So that this Importation, as it may more conveniently encrease our Woollen and other Manufactures, so it may cheaper do it. If a Vessel half fraught with our Commodities,

dities, and half with forrein, can sell the forrein well, this may enable the Merchant to sell our Manufactures so much cheaper, as he better sold the forrein: Whereas, if the forrein had been dearer bought, the Markets for both might have been lost. But the benefits which would arise to the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, by the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods, does not end here: for by it our Manufactures might be vended from the next Port; whereas now they are generally brought up to London by long and tedious Land-carriages, and forestalled by the Freemen before they can finde any mixture of other Commodities to be vended with them in forrein Trade. And as we thus vainly charge our Manufactures by Land-carriage to London, before they must pass the Seas in forrein Trade; so do we the Lead and Tin Transported to Spain, Italy and Turkey: and to what purpose this must be done, I would fain know.

Prop. 25. Theorem 24.

The free Exportation of Money with our Woollen and other Manufactures, may encrease a forrein Trade of them.

3 Ax. 2. For more business may be done by more means.

30 Pet. 1. But Money is a mean to encrease Trade.

49 Pet. 3. And the free Exportation of Money with our Woollen and other Manufactures, may cause more Money to be Exported with our Woollen and other Manufactures.

Therefore it may encrease the forrein Trade of them.

Annot.

I will never believe that any man or Nation ever well attain their ends by forceable means, against the Nature and Order of things. Money is that by which all Commodities

ties are valued, and is of no other use : if therefore a man should give me 100*l.* never to make use of it, I should scarce thank him for it. The most profitable use of money, is so to buy, as to sell to profit. So that in forrein Trade, the best use a Merchant can make of his Money, is, so to buy, as to sell again to profit : But if the Goods the Merchant thus buys be sold again in forrein Trade to profit, a double benefit hereby accrues to the Nation as well as Merchant. This appears in the *East-Indie-Trade* by our *East-Indie-Company*, where though the Company send great quantities of Treasure to the *East-Indies*, yet the returns of them, in the Trade to *Spain*, and other places, produce greater quantities of Treasure. Though I can give but one instance hereof in our Trades, I believe Instances hereof might be given in all the Trades the Dutch drive in the World.

It may happen that many places of the world stand in need of our Commodities; and some people of those places have Commodities to exchange for ours; others have Commodities which they will not exchange for ours, to the Merchant's profit, but will sell for ready Money, so that the Merchant may make profit of them; and so a Merchant may freight a ship, so, as to make profitable returns; but in case the Merchant be prohibited the Exportation of Money, this may hinder the forrein vent of all the Manufactures, which otherwise might finde a Market.

Coroll. I.

By the same reason, the free Returns of Commodities exchanged in forrein Trade for our Woollen and other Manufactures, may encrease the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

50 *Pet. 3.* For returns of Commodities exchanged in forrein Trade for our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a mean to encrease a forrein Trade of them.

51 *Pet. 3.* And the returns of Forreign Commodities exchanged for our Woollen and other Manufactures, may be so much more, as the returns are more free. *Annot.*

Annot.

To the encrease of the *forrein* Trade of our *Woollen* Manufactures by this free return, which I understand to be by all ways whereby they may be as cheap imported into *England*, as into *Hamburg*, or any of the Ports of the *United Netherlands*; may be added another *forrein* Trade of these Commodities, and of the returns of those Commodities into the Ports of *England*, and of those again, and so infinitely. The Dutch we see have no other Principles of Trade, but the *Fishing* Trade upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, to *Groenland*, and of late to *Iseland* and *Westmony* fishing; yet from these Principles, by their cheap Navigation, and smalness of Duties imposed upon the returns of their Fish and other Commodities imported, were enabled to manage a more considerable and profitable Trade in the World, than all the Princes and other States of the World could do.

Whereas all these *Fishing* trades (especially for those caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*) might cheaper and more conveniently be managed from the Ports of *England*, as shall be shewed: And we have the Principles of our own growths and Manufactures, and also of our Plantations, to establish a *forrein* Trade upon; and ten times more and better Harbours, than those of the *United Netherlands*, to secure the returns of them, and establish another Trade into other *forrein* parts of the World, upon the account of them.

Prop. 52. Problem 2.

How *Woollen* Manufactures may be cheaper, more conveniently and safely vended in *forrein* Trade from the Ports of *England*, than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Const. By the *Coroll. Prop. 4.* the Woollen Manufactures of *England* may be cheaper wrought in *England* than in *France* or the *United Netherlands*, and may be vended in forrein Trade from the next Ports. I say, Woollen Manufactures may be cheaper, more conveniently and safely vended in forrein Trade from the Ports of *England*, than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

19 *Ax. 3.* For if more be added to more, the whole will be more.

Const. But Woollen Manufactures may be cheaper wrought in *England* than *France*, or the *United Netherlands*.

22 *Prop. 3.* And Woollen Manufactures may be more conveniently and safely vended in forrein Trade from the Ports of *England*, than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Therefore they may be cheaper, more conveniently and safely vended from the Ports of *England*, than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*.

Annot.

As the Wools of *Ireland* may be cheaper wrought in *Wales* and the Western Ports of *England*, so may the Wools of the Midland, Southern, and Eastern parts of *England* be cheaper wrought upon Navigable places in *England*, than in *France* or the *United Netherlands*. And as the Ports of *England* are more better, and more convenient and safe than those of *French* or the *United Netherlands*; so the Eastern Ports of *England* stand more apposite and conveniently for the Trade to *Hamburg*, *Norway*, *Muscovy*, and into the *Sound*, than those of the *United Netherlands*, and nearer than those of *France*. And as our Western and Southern Ports are more better, more convenient and safe than those of *France*, so are they nearer than those of the *United Netherlands* in all Trades to the South, South-East, Western and South-West parts of the world.

But since Woollen Manufactures may be cheaper wrought in *England* than *France* or the *United Netherlands*; what reason

reason is there the Wools of the Midland and other parts of *England* should by a tedious Land-carriage be brought to *Norwich* and *Colchester*; and when they are wrought into the Manufactures of those places, by another Land-carriage (almost equal to the charge of carriage of the Wools) be brought to *London*; and then none but pre-emption and Freemen buy them? To what purpose are the Western Clothes under the same Charge and Restrictions brought up to *London*; and then by a Navigation twice as dear as from our Western and Southern Ports, vended in *Spain* and *Portugal*? Why after all these Charges and Restrictions must they be vended in forrein Trade, in Ships neer double as dear built, sailed with neer double the charge of the *Dutch* and other Nations? Why do we deny our selves the benefit of compounding Fraughts in forrein Trades with our Woollen Manufactures, as hath been often demonstrated? And why do we impose above twentyfold Charges upon their returns, more than if imported to *Hamburg* or *Holland*? For these are the Reasons the French and Dutch are well maintained in Woollen Manufactures, and our People miserable in it; and that they supply many places of the world better than we do, and even cloy our Markets at home with them. And since our Ports are so much better and convenient for forrein Trade than those of *France* or the *United Netherlands*, why must the *Turkie*, *East-Indie*, and *Guiny* Trades (and for ought I know the Trades to *Hamburg*, *Muscovy*, and into the *Sound*) be driven from this one Port of *London*? And if two in the hundred charge in any Trade in one place above another, endangers the loss of the Trade to that other; I wish it were calculated with how many two's in the hundred we, besides the Restrictions, vainly charge all the forrein Trades we drive in the world upon the account of Woollen and other Manufactures.

Prop. 27. Theorem 25.

The free permission of Forreigners to Import forrein Goods into *England*, will so much more conserve peace abroad, as the Goods imported are more.

15 *Ax.* 3. For things may be so much more conserved, as the means are encreased.

8 *Pet.* 1. But Trade is a mean to conserve Peace.

44 *Pet.* 3. And the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods, will so much encrease Trade in *England*, as the Goods imported are more.

Therefore it will so much conserve Peace abroad.

Annot.

So that to this Plenty, Wealth, and Employment of our people at Home, this permission will establish forrein Trades which we are strangers to, and also add the blessing of Peace abroad. The Interest of Princes and their Subjects employed in this Trade, will have the same Influence on any other who would endeavour to interrupt it, as our jealousies are upon any who should attempt to invade our Properties in our Lands and Goods. In case of War, their Interest would be involved with ours. Hereof you may more largely read, in the *Annot.* upon the 11 *Prop.* of the *Reasons of the encrease of the Dutch Trade.*

Whereas when the State of the Nation was much more free in reference to Trade, than it now stands by the Act of Navigation; yet by the Authority of the 1 *Eliz.* 13. this caused great displeasure between the Kings of this Realm and forrein Princes, as well as the Merchant and people were fore damaged and agrieved thereby.

Prop. 28. Theorem 26.

The free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods into *England*, will so much encrease the valuable Trades of *England*, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

2 *Ax. 1.* For in every thing, the Effects will be as the Causes are.

2 *Pet. 1.* But greater numbers of people encrease Trade.

45. *Pet. 3.* And the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods into *England*, will cause so much greater numbers of people in *England*, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

Therefore it will so much encrease the valuable Trades of *England*.

Annot.

They would, for the many reasons heretofore said, encrease Trade in themselves, and also enable many poor people to Trade, and procure a livelyhood, by lading and unlading their Vessels, by mending and trimming their Vessels, Sails and Rigging; and more other benefits would accrue to poor people, which can neither be well foreseen, or enumerated.

Coroll. 1.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods into *England*, will so much encrease the value of the Lands of *England*, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

6 *Pet. 1.* For Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is valuable. *Prop.*

Prop. And the free admission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods into *England*, will so much encrease the valuable Trades of *England*, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

Annot.

If this number of Ships now employed in the Ports of *England* makes Lands of such value, by victualling these Ships, and employing people in them; then if the number of Shipping be encreased, so would be the employment of the people, who thereby would be enabled to buy the Farmors Commodities; and the Farmor too would finde so much more vent for his Commodities in victualling Ships, as the Ships are more. By means whereof, not only the wast and untill'd Grounds upon the Coast might be improved, but even those in Mediterrane places might finde encouragement and vent for their Commodities; the Houses in the Towns upon the Coast would let better to receive the Goods imported, and new ones would be built for the same purpose.

Coroll. 2.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods into *England*, will so much encrease the value of the Revenues of the Church, as the Forreigners importing Goods are more.

7 *Pet. 1.* For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands are valuable.

Coroll. 1. And the free permission of Forreigners to import forrein Goods, will encrease the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annot.

Annot.

And so they would encrease the Revenues of the Crown, not only by the consumption of all sorts of forrein Commodities which pay the King Duties ; but also of all the Beer, Ale , and all other Domestick Exciseable Commodities , which they consume and freight their Vessels with.

M**EPI₃**



EPilogue.

THUS by freedom of working our Woollen and other Manufactures, and by the benefit of free Importing and Exporting Forrein Commodities with them in Forrein Trade, the *Reader* may understand how many ways the Nation may be Strengthened, Enriched, and poor people employed; whereas by restraining and unnecessary charging these, we weaken and impoverish the Nation, condemn many thousands of people to Misery and Poverty, and establish all the benefits we might enjoy, in other places, to the endangering the Trade and Employment of people we now possess.

I know nothing worse resented in our Parliaments, or in ordinary Discourse, than Monopolies, and that deservedly; for they render the Ingenuity and Industry of many people useles, and the Improvement of any new Invention for the publick more difficult; whilst the Monopolists do things dearer and worse. Therefore I wish that encouragement were given to Inventors of any beneficial Mystery any other way than by Patent of the sole use for fourteen years; for by that means the use of it becomes less and dearer to us, and may be more useful and cheaper to other Nations who do not Monopolize it, whereby they may enjoy more benefit by it than can be hoped for by us.

But if a Monopoly be the restraining, the doing, or vending things exclusive to other men, I do not understand, but the restraining the benefit of the Improvement of the Growths and Manufactures of *England* to the Natives, is a Monopoly to all the world besides. And the restraining the

the free exercise of Arts and Mysteries in any Manufacture to the Freemen of Corporations, is a Monopoly to all the Nation besides : so is the forreign Trade by Companies , of our Growths and Manufactures, exclusive to other men, a Monopoly to the World, as well as Nation : and the pre-emption of Freemen, a Monopoly and grievous to both. And the restraining the vending the Growths and Manufactures of *England* in forreign Trade, and to make returns into *England* only in English-built Ships , and Sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English, is a Monopoly to both Trades : So is the vending Cattle to the Eastern and Southern parts of *England* by the *Scots* , Northern and Western people of *England*, exclusive to the *Irish*, a Monopoly.

I speak this only in reference to Trades which are beneficial , especially those which more depend upon Employment of people at home : For it is advantageous in Trades which impoverish and debauch the people, to have them driven by few, and in Companies, and those restrained both to managing the Trades, and the prices of the things imported ; as in the Trades for French Wines and Brandies, *Italian* and *Spanish* Wines and Fruits, and all sorts of fine Linnen , Lace , and Ribbons, &c. which are consumed among us : for by this mean, so much cheaper as they are imported and restrained, so much more the Nations Wealth and Stock is preserved. Before 1641 , the *Canary* Trade was managed by a Company, the Prices were set , and the Wines imported were in Barter of our Commodities, so as the Nation was not considerably damnified by that Trade. But after that Trade by the Company was left, the Vintners in *London*, to get the Flowers (as they call them) of those Wines , outbid one another so high, that the prices became near double ; and rather than lose them, they would pay in the *Canaries* ready Money. And so we lost the Barter of our Commodities for them to boot : but as well in the Beneficial as Hurtful Trades of the Nation, we invert the means by which those may be more improved , and these rendred less hurtful : For almost all the outward Trades of our Growths and Manufactures are managed by Companies

clogged with pre-emption of Freemen: But the inward Trades of *French*, *Italian* and *Spanish* Wines and Fruits, and of fine Linnen, Ribbons, Lace, &c. and which are all consumed among us, are driven at large by any English, or other people of those places who will import them.

And as by our Monopolizing Trade we restrain the Employment of our people, and the Wealth and Strength of the Nation to what the Monopolists please; so we had better charge Lands 40 *per Cent.* than the forrein Trade of our Manufactures two: For Lands are only valuable as our Trades, especially Forrein, are valuable: and therefore, in case we could doubly encrease the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, our Lands would be of double the value; whereas in case we charge the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures two *per Cent.* above another place, we endanger the whole, and fix the Trade in that other place. See more in the *Annot.* upon the 26 *Prop.* of this Discourse.

HOW

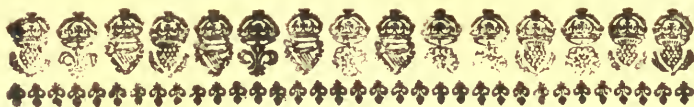
HOW THE
NAVIGATION
OF
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MAY BE
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AND THE
SOVERAIGNTY
OF THE
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TO THE
CROWN of ENGLAND.

TREATISE IV.

By ROGER COKE.

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PREFACE

TO THE

READER.



O Introduce a happy Reign, Queen Eliz. before she called a Parliament, sitted up and repaired her Navy Royal, so as it was far superiour to any other; this gave her Reputation at home, and Fame abroad: And well knowing how highly the safety of her Subjects did depend upon conserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas, though afterwards she protected the Infant Dutch States, to give a check to the growing Austrian Greatness, yet would she never permit the Dutch to build such Men of War, as thereby to be enabled to question her Dominion in the Seas which beat upon the English Shores. And it is said, that when Henry the great of France, after the Peace of Verbins, designed to enlarge the Dominion of France as well by Sea as Land, she forbad his building great Ships, or she would fire them in his Harbours; whereupon this great Monarch did desist.

King James, however he loved Peace, did rightly judge he could no way secure it so well, as by fortifying the strength of his Navy Royal; and to that
less

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left by Queen Elizabeth, he added the Prince Royal, the Old James, and several others.

King Charles the first, (a Prince of Sacred memory) not knowing where the swelling Dutch Navigation would end, and how much it might tend to the diminution of his Honour, and endangering the safety of his Subjects, judged it necessary for conservation of both, yet further to enlarge his Navy; yet was unhappy, that his Subjects did not, or would not, rightly understand him in it. This was a Navy so Invincible to any Humane Power, that though Sir William Batten in 1648, carried a very considerable part of it to his now Majesty; yet with the residue of it, and the Speaker and Warwick Frigats, (one of the third rate, the other of the fourth rate) conjoyned with some Hired Merchants-ships, the Rump-Parliament in 1651, 1652, and 1653, without difficulty overcome the Dutch in all Fights, and had without doubt subdued them, if Oliver had not first turned them out, and after in 1655, made an unsettled and dishonourable Peace with the Dutch. The Dutch secured by this Peace, to prevent the Ruine of their State by another War with the English, immediately built much larger and more Men of War than they had; which could not be concealed from Oliver, who encreased the English Fleet with many more and very considerable men of War. And after the King's Restauration, before the next Dutch War in 1664, the King added many more, so as the English Navy Royal was more than twice as formidable as it was when the Rump Engaged the Dutch. But the Dutch having greater quantities, and more choice of Timber, and many more
Builders

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Builders than could be found in England, though the experience the English acquired in Naval fights with the Dutch in the former War were much augmented, yet could not the English obtain so easie a Victory as before: and at this time, it is said, the Dutch have above 50 Men of War more than the King has, and of equal, if not greater Bulk in the main; and above 2500 pieces of Cannon.

The Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and much more the French King, Alarm'd by this encrease of the English and Dutch Fleets, in proportion enlarged theirs; so that the French Fleet is in number and bigness Superior to the English; but by reason of want of Mariners, none of them is comparably so formidable. But because Ships without Mariners, and Mariners without Ships, signifie but little in War, let us see from what Causes the Dutch are become so formidable to the English by Sea, above the French, Dane, or Swede.

After Queen Elizabeth had fitted and repaired the Navy Royal (as has been said) in the first Parliament of her Reign, chap. 13. she enlarged the Trade of the Nation, by permitting the English to Trade in any Vessels, paying Strangers Duties: as this encreased the Trade of the Nation, so did it Mariners, whereby her Navy might be more and better supplied by them.

This paying strangers Duties for Goods Imported into England, was the principal cause the Dutch found an easie Foundation of their future great Trade and encrease of Mariners above what could be employed from the Ports of England: For about fourteen years after the Dutch Government began to

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But into States ; and being pressed in their Wars against the Spaniards, permitted all Nations to Import and Export Goods, paying small Duties ; whereby they became enabled, not only to make profitable Returns of the Fishing Trade to many other parts of the World , but of French Wines, Salt, Clothes from England, and many other Commodities from Germany and other places, and established other Trades upon the returns of these ; whereas the payment of Strangers Duties upon Goods Imported into England, necessitated a Consumption of them here ; and so the outward Trade and the Returns became impossible to us, and by consequence the employment of all those Mariners who depended upon them.

This Liberty and smallness of Duties upon Goods Imported and Exported by the Dutch in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, swell'd the Dutch Trade out of the bounds of Europe into the East and West-Indies ; which afterwards in the Reigns of King James and Charles the first became incredibly encreased.

Whereas, notwithstanding the Liberty granted to the English by the 1 Eliz. 13. the English being oppressed in the Fishing Trade, by reason of paying such great Duties upon Goods imported for Fish vend'd in forrein Trade above the Dutch ; and towards the latter end of her Reign, the people upon the Coast expecting to reap a greater benefit by the Newcastle-trade, deserted the Fishing Trade in forrein parts for white Herring, Ling and Cod ; which being presently possessed by the Dutch, they thereby so much encreased their Mariners and Navigation, as the English became losers in both. And this was so much

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much more pernicious to the English, by how much the Fishing Trade was diffused generally from the Eastern Ports of England, and all sorts of people employed in it; whereas the Newcastle-trade is driven but by few, and none but younger men employed in it.

The Loss of the forreign Trade for Fish from the Ports of England, was not sensibly perceived in King James his Reign, by reason of the encrease of the Newcastle-trade, and of the Spanish Trade, whereof the English became upon the matter Proprietors, by the Peace the King made with Spain; and also about the middle of his Reign the Barbadoes and Virgina-Trade became considerable, and the Trade of the English to the East-Indies was much encreased, whereby the Nation became incredibly enriched, more than it was in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, or in any other Prince's before her.

The Seeds of these Trades thus laid in King James his Reign, sprung up exceedingly in King Charles his Reign; and the Plantations of Maryland and New-England were added to those of Virginia and Barbadoes: But in the mean time the Dutch encreased their Trades to Muscovy, into the Baltick, up the Elb, to Turkey and Italy; so that I cannot tell whether we employed more Mariners by encreasing our Western Plantations, or lost the employment of more in the Trades which the Dutch sought to supplant us in.

The War breaking out in 1641, between the King and Parliament, streightned the English from fully supplying the East-Country and Germany with Wool-len Manufactures; whereupon the English upon the

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matter have lost the Trade into the Sound, and the Mariners their Employment; and the Trade up the Elb is much reduced. And the Murther of the King in 1648, extinguished that part of the Trade to Muscovy, which the Dutch had left for the English share.

And as the Act of the 1 Eliz. 13. did so much preserve the English Timber, by how many more foreign Vessels were employed and bought by the English; and the 35. of Eliz. 11. was purposely made for further preservation of it: so the Terrour of the Act of Navigation hath made both these wholesome Laws ineffectual to the Nation, and to the charge of Duties upon Goods imported into England, added the dearneſs of Shipping to it of about $\frac{1}{3}$; so that all those Trades which could not overcome these Charges became lost to the Nation, and by consequence the employment of those Mariners which depended upon them.

The last (I may say) fatal Acts to the English Navigation and Mariners, were those of the 18 and 20 Car. 2. against Importation of Irish Cattle, whereby the means of Intercourse between the two Nations being violated, all the Trades, as well Foreign as Domestick, which depended thereon, became lost to this Nation; and by consequence, the employment of all those Mariners which before sought their Living in them. I say this, to shew that it is the Dutch Navigation, and multitude of Mariners, as well as greatness and numbers of men of War, which makes them so formidable to the English above the French, Dane, or Swede: and in case we take no care to encrease our Navigation and
Marin.

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Mariners, the English Navy Royal may become as little formidable to them, as the French, Dane, and Swede are to us : Especially now the Dutch can build twenty men of War, and of equal Dimensions, to one the King of England can, and in less time ; and have above tenfold the Mariners the English have , whereof fivefold are Mariners whose Interest purely depends upon the Dutch Government ; whereas the Mariners of England (now the Trade between England and Ireland is lost) have little or no dependence upon the Nation, in all the foreign Trades of it, and to our Plantations : but in case the Dutch, or any other Nation will give them better pay , it is our Mariners Interest to serve them.

In a Book Printed by Authority of the Rump-Parliament 1652, with Mr. Selden's Treatise of the Dominion of the British Seas, Intituled, The Riches and Commodities of the British Seas, Fol. 488. it is affirmed the number of the Dutch Ships. Fishing upon the Coasts of England and Scotland to be 8400 ; and if twenty men be allowed to each Ship, the Mariners and Fishers amount to 168000, out of which Number they daily furnish their longer Voyages to all parts of the World : for by this mean they are enabled to brook the Seas , and instructed in Navigation and Pilotage ; from whence their Greatest Navigators have had their Education.

And Mr. Evelyn in his late Book Intituled, The Original and Progress of Navigation and Commerce , mentions their Number of Mariners and Men fit for Sea-Service in their Wars, to amount to 120000.

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Of the Strength, Charge, and Number of the English Navy Royal in the times of our late Princes, with their Designs, as also of the strength of the Navies of our Neighbours the Dutch and French, Colonel Thompson, a quondam Commissioner of the Navy, is said to have very good and large Historical Collections.

PETI-

PETITIONS.

1. **T**He *forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, is a Principle to the Navigation of them to and from the Ports of England.*

2. *The free permission of Forreigners to make returns of our Woollen and other Manufactures into the Ports of England, and export them, may encrease trade to & from the Ports of England.*

3. *Trade between England and Ireland, is a Principle to the English Navigation between England and Ireland.*

4. *The Navigation of England is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of England.*

5. *Trade to and from the Ports of England, is a Principle of Navigation to and from the Ports of England.*

6. *The free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in England, and in any Vessels to Fish and Trade into forrein parts for Fish caught upon the Coasts of England and Scotland, may encrease the Trade of England.*

7. *Fishing and Trading Vessels are Riches.*

8. *The free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in England, and in any Vessels to fish upon the Coasts of England and Scotland, and to trade into forrein parts, will add so many Vessels to those in England, as they fish and trade in.*

9. *The free admission of Forreigners to make returns of Fish caught upon the Coasts of England and Scotland, and to export them, may encrease the trade of England to and from the Ports of England.*

10. *Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of England.*

11. *The encrease of the English Navigation by Forreigners, will so much diminish the Navigation of others who may be Enemies to the Crown of England.*

12. *So much less English Timber will be expended in building ships for all other trades but the Newcastle, East-Indy and Turkey, by how many forrein ships the English buy in those other Trades.*

13. *The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other but the East-Indie, Newcastle, and Turkey Trades may cause so many more forrein ships to be bought, as the permission is more free.*

14. *The Newcastle, East-Indie and Turkey Trades, and the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of England, are more secured by Ships built of English Timber.*

Petitions.

15. *The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the Newcastle, East-Indie, and Turkey Trades, may encrease Ships in England.*

16. *The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the Newcastle, East-Indie, and Turkey Trades, may cheaper encrease Ships in England.*

17. *Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, are principal means in the Manufactures of Cordage, Nets and Sails.*

18. *The free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, may encrease these cheaper, as the Importation is more free.*

19. *So much less of the Treasure of the Nation will be expended in buying Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, as they are cheaper.*

20. *Ropes, Sails, and Timber, are means in building and fitting up of Ships.*

21. *The free permission of Forreigners to import Timber, may cheaper encrease Timber in England.*

22. *The forrein Trade of Newcastle-Coal, is a Principle to the Navigation of England.*

23. *The free permission of the English in English-built Ships to export Newcastle-Coal, and make returns into the Ports of England, may encrease the forrein Trade of it.*

Axioms.

1. *Business may be so much encreased, as the Principles are encreased.*

2. *Things may be so much more secured, as the means of preserving them are encreased.*

3. *Things may be so much encreased, as the means are encreased.*

4. *Things may be so much cheaper encreased, as the means are cheaper.*

5. *Things may be so much more and cheaper encreased, as the means of preserving them are cheaper encreased.*



HOW THE
NAVIGATION
Of England
May be INCREASED, &c.

Prop. I. Theorem I.

THe free Importation of Forrein Goods into *England*, may encrease Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

1 *Ax.* 4. For every business may be so much encreased, as the Principles are encreased.

1 *Pet.* 4. But the forrein Trade of the Woollen and other Manufactures of *England*, is a Principle of the Navigation of them to and from the Ports of *England*.

21 *Prop.* 3. And the free Importation of forrein Goods, may encrease a forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures.

Therefore it may encrease Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

O

Anno.

Annot.

Britain being an Island, and so as another World divided from the Continent, the encrease of Navigation and Mariners is more proper to it and desirable, than where the Sea lies but on part of the bounds of the Country : and this Encrease is so much more desirable, by how much the Coast abounds with many Excelling and Noble Ports, and the Country Naturally watered with Rivers more apt for Navigation than any other, and which through those lose themselves in the Ocean. But Navigation and Marriners cannot be otherwise encreased, than from such Principles as God and Nature has ordained. Trade therefore being a Principle to Navigation, is superiour and more excellent than it, and may subsist without Navigation ; but Navigation never without Trade. A Nation may be rich and flourishing by Trade, yet upon the Navigation of other Countries. The great Riches which *France* lately enjoyed, did arise chiefly from the English and Dutch Trading into their Ports. So *Legerne* and *Florence* grow rich by the Trade which the English, French, and Dutch Navigation bring into *Legerne*. So it is in the *Turkie*, *East Indië*, and *Muscovy* Trades, by the English, French, Dutch, and Venetians, whereby those Countries grow vastly rich, yet employ no Shipping or Navigation to procure it.

Trade being a principle to Navigation, Navigation may be infinitely encreased, as Trade is encreased : I desire therefore Navigation to and from the Ports of *England* might be encreased by the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufactures, rather than by the *Newcastle*-trade, or the Trade to our Plantations : For the home-vent of the *Newcastle*-trade employs few of the Natives but Miners and Mariners, and those but half the year, and is driven to the loss of the Nation : for we consume the Coals ; and besides the Consumption of our Timber in the Shipping in this Trade, we generally buy the Pitch, Tar, Cordage and Sails employed in it, of the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Norwegians.

Add

Add hereto, that this Trade has caused vast destruction of the Wood-land-Grounds of the Eastern, Southern and Mid-land parts of *England*; which by reason of the plenty and cheapness of *Newcastle-Coals*, can finde no vent. Whereas Navigation, which would arise from the forrein Trade of our Woollen and other Manufacturers, would so much enrich the Nation, as the value of the Manufactures is more than the Principles of them are in value. And I prefer the Navigation which may arise from encreasing our Manufactures at home, before that Navigation which arises from our Trades to our Plantations; because the Nation hereby would be more and better peopled, and the Lands of the Crown, Church, Nobility, Gentry and others of *England*, would become so much more valuable, as Trade and Navigation would be hereby encreased: whereas the Plantations rob us of our people, to the weakning the Nation, and diminishing the value of the Lands of it; and that besides Mariners, few people in *England* except Retailers, Sugar-Bakers, Porters, and Car-men, are employed in the Trades of them. And the Riches which arise by the Trade of them, accreus to few but the King, Merchant, Sugar-bakers, and Retailers. And I do not question, but the value of the Consumption of the Commodities of the Plantations here in *England*, is much more than the profit of them by forrein Trade: And yet we have little else but the forrein Trade of our Woollen Manufactures, so Taxed, so Restrained, and so Endangered, as hath been in all the Three precedent Treatises demonstrated, to sustain the Loss the Nation receives by the *Newcastle-trade*, the Trade to our Plantations, and the Trades to *Norway*, *France*, the *Canaries*, and for *Linnen*.

I desire as much as any man, that Navigation and Mariners may be encreased by the Natives of *England*, and English Ships, so far as the Natives of *England* in such Shipping can maintain Navigation; yet both must be done in time, and by such means as God and Nature have ordained, viz. by encreasing Trade in *England*: and if both Trade and Navigation cannot be carried on by the Natives alone, I

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see no reason why (at least at present) Trade (which is more excellent than Navigation) should not be encreased, though upon the account of forrein Navigation. And I say, it is impossible, as the case stands, that the forrein vent of our English Manufactures, and the Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England*. and *Scotland*, can be encreased by English Mariners in English-built Ships : For the Towns upon the Coast of *England* generally are become so decayed, that they are not neer half Inhabited ; and so poor, that they have no Means to build Ships, or to buy our Woollen or other Manufactures, or the Fish caught upon our Coast ; nor have Factories or Correspondence in forrein parts to establish Trade and Commerce : yet if they had, it is impossible long to continue the Navigation we now possess in English-built Ships, therefore less possible to encrease it.

It's believed, the French Nation, before their War with the Dutch, gained above 6000000 *l.* yearly by the English and Dutch trading into their Ports, for Wine, Salt, Brandy, Linnen, Paper, and other Commodities of *France* : Suppose the French King upon the account of encreasing the Navigation and Mariners of *France*, should have excluded the English and Dutch trading into his Ports, and by Edict have Commanded, that all the Commodities of *France* vendd in forrein Trade, should first be brought to *Paris*, there none to buy them but Free-men and Companies, (if they have any) and they only to vend them in French-built Ships, and Sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ French, whether they have Ships or Mariners or not ; and that the Returns of them should pay the King twenty times the Duties they should in case they were imported into *Holland* or *Hamburg* : whether the employment of the Shipping and Mariners of *France* would have countervailed the loss *France* would have sustained thereby ? Or Reader consider (chainging the places) if this be not the Condition of *England*, in reference to the forrein Trade of the Manufactures, and the Fish caught upon the Coast of it.

Coroll.

Coroll. 1.

By the same reason, the free Permission of Forreigners to make Returns of our Woollen and other Manufactures into the Ports of *England*, and to export them, may encrease Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

1 *Pet.* 4. For Trade to and from the Ports of *England*, is a principle of Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

2. *Pet.* 4. And the free admission of Forreigners to make Returns of our Woollen and other Manufactures into the Ports of *England*, and export them, may encrease Trade to and from the Ports of *England*.

Annot.

As the free permission of Forreigners to work Manufactures in *England* and export them, would encrease Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*; so would the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of them into our Ports, and export them; and so would the Returns of these, and the exporting them again, and so infinitely; whereby Navigation to and from our Ports may be infinitely encreased. The Dutch and Hamburger, we see, have no principles of Trade or Navigation of their own; yet from the principles of the Fishery upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and the *Groenland* Fishery, and the Trades and Navigation depending thereon, and the principles they acquire from other places, by reason of their free Importation and Exportation, employ more Shipping and Mariners than all the Christian Princes and States in all the world besides. The seeming Objection against this Permission, we hope to avoid in the *Annot.* upon the *Coroll.* of the 16. *Proposition* of this *Treatise*.

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Corollary 2.

By the same reason, the Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* against Importation of Irish Cattle, may encrease the Navigation of *England.*

3 *Pet. 4.* For Trade is a principle of the English Navigation between *England* and *Ireland.*

13 *Prop. 3.* And the Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* against Importation of Irish Cattle, may encrease the Trade between *England* and *Ireland.*

Annot.

After the Navigation which may arise by the forrein vent of our Woollen and other Manufactures, I desire the Navigation of *England* may be encreased from the Trade between *England* and *Ireland*; not only as the Crown of *Ireland* is depending upon the Crown of *England*; but also, because the benefits and Security of the English Nation are more interwoven between them, than can be expected from any other Country.

The Navigation which the Trade between *England* and *Ireland* before these Acts did maintain, was, *First*, about one hundred Sail, and a proportionable number of Mariners were employed in bringing over Cattle. *Secondly*, A considerable number of English Ships and Mariners (Mr. *John De Boyse* can better inform the Reader the number than I) were employed in the Trade of the Returns for their Lean Cattle, in Beer, Hops, Hats, Stockens, Cloath, and Stuffs of all sorts, all sorts of Dying-stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, Tobaccoes, and many other Commodities to *Ireland.* *Thirdly*, The Returns of these in Hides, Tallow, Wools, Yarn, &c. from *Ireland* in forrein Trade, was generally in English Ships, and sailed by English Mariners. But all this Navigation

tion depending upon the first Intercourse between *England* and *Ireland* for their Lean Cattle, the Cause of Importing Cattle ceasing, the Navigation which depended upon it ceased: and the Trade as well as the Navigation the Nation formerly enjoyed, is not only lost to it, but established in forrein Nations, to the Endangering as well as Impoverishing this: and of which you may more largely read in the *Annot.* upon the 18, 19, and 20, *Propositions* of the *Treatise of The Equal Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England.*

Prop. 2. Theorem 2.

The Repealing the Acts of the 18 and 20 *Car. 2. cap. 1.* against Importation of Irish Cattle, will so much more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*, as Navigation shall be thereby encreased.

2 *Ax. 4.* For things will be so much secured, as the means of preserving them are encreased.

4 *Pet. 3.* But the Navigation of *England* is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England.*

Coroll. 2. Prop. 1. And the Repealing the Acts against Importation of Irish Cattle, may encrease the Navigation of *England.*

Therefore it will so much secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England.*

Annot.

I say, the Repealing of these Laws may encrease, or rather restore the Navigation of *England* which it formerly enjoyed before them. And in truth I am content this Trade and Navigation should, so far as it can, be carried on only by English;

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English; yet in such Vessels, as the English can manage it to their best benefit, whereby only this Nation might be the Store-house of supplying the Irish with all sorts of Commodities they want; and that the Nation might have the home-benefit of working their Wools, and the foreign benefits of vending their Hides, Tallow, and Yarn, &c. for it is as much our Interest the English should enjoy these Trades and Navigation depending thereon, as that only the English should have the benefit of the Trade and Navigation to our Plantations; or the Dutch Interest alone to have the Spice-Trade and the Navigation which depends thereon.

But since Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*, the loss of it is as much dangerous to it. It is not the number and greatness of the French Navy Royal which makes the French King neer so formidable at Sea as either the English or Dutch, but their want of such Trades as might encrease their Navigation and Mariners.

Prop. 3. Theorem 3.

The free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in *England*, and in any Vessels to Fish and Trade into foreign parts with Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, may encrease the Navigation of *England*.

1 *Ax. 4.* For business may be so much encreased, as the Principles are encreased.

5 *Pet. 4.* But Trade to and from the Ports of *England*, is a principle of the Navigation of *England*.

6 *Pet. 4.* And the free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in *England*, and in any Vessels to fish and trade into foreign parts with Fish, &c. may encrease the Trade of *England*.

Therefore it may so much encrease the Navigation of *England*.

Annot.

Annot.

After the Navigation which may arise from the Trade of our Manufactures, and the free Intercourse between *England* and *Ireland*, I desire Navigation in *England* may be encreased by the Fishing Trade, especially of the Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, not only as the Fish may be more conveniently caught by such as fish from the Ports of *England*, if the King pleases to deny others to dry their Nets, or take in Fresh Water in any of his Dominions; but also the Freight of Vessels with Beer and Provisions may be cheaper in the Fishery and forrein vent of Fish from the Ports of *England*; besides, the employment of many thousands of our poor people, would be of infinite benefit to the Lands of *England*, as the Fishery and forrein Trade of them should be encreased; and the Towns upon the Eastern Coast of *England*, which are now even desolate, would become rich and populous. Moreover, it is a Scandal and dishonour to the Crown of *England*, which contains the Sovereignty of the British Seas, that the benefits which arise from these Seas should be lost to this Nation, and established in others, to their enriching, and encrease of Navigation.

I say, this free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in *England*, and in any Vessels to fish and Trade into forrein parts with Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, may encrease the Navigation of *England*; for thereby their Interest being planted in the Nation, it would enjoy the fruits of their Trade and Navigation. Nor do I understand, how otherwise (at least at present) this Nation can hope to enjoy the Fishery upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, or the forrein Trade of it, or any part of it: For the Inhabitants upon the Eastern Coast of *England* are so thin, that the Towns upon it (except *Great Yarmouth*) are even desolate, and so poor, that they have no means to build or buy Vessels for this Trade; nor have Factors or Agents in forrein parts whereby to entertain Trade and Commerce: And also the Timber of *England* is so destroyed

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by the niggardly Trades we now enjoy, (whereby we can do little more than consume in *England* the Returns of our Manufactures, and the Product of our Plantations) that it is not long possible by it to maintain these Trades; therefore less possible by it to establish the Fishing Trade, which, it may be, will require more Shipping than we now employ in all the Trades we drive in the World. Or in case we had quantities of Timber sufficient for carrying on the Fishing Trade, yet would it be of no benefit to us in this Trade: for the Fish cost nothing but the catching, and the Hull of a Vessel for the Fishing Trade or Fishery, may be built for $\frac{2}{3}$ of what one of equal dimensions can be built in *England*; and those built of English Timber are so heavy, that they require $\frac{1}{3}$ more Sails and Cordage to fit them up, and so more Hands to manage them; whereby it becomes impossible to the English to Fish and Trade so cheap as the *Dutch* and *Hamburger*. Nor is this Mischief (as the case stands) possible to be remedied by Vessels built of forrein Timber in *England*; for by reason of the high Duties upon it, and the Advantages the *Norwegians* have by imposing their own Terms upon us, the English at this day pay 30 *l. per Cent.* more for Timber imported, than the *Dutch* or *Hamburgers* do.

Prop. 4. Theorem 4.

The free Admission of Forreigners to Inhabit in *England*, and in any Vessels to Fish upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and to Trade into forrein parts, will so much encrease the Riches of *England*, as the Vessels they Fish and Trade in are valuable.

1 *Ax. 3.* For things will be so much encreased, as is added to them.

17 *Pet. 4.* But Fishing and Trading Vessels are Riches.

18 *Pet. 4.* And the free admission of Forreigners to inhabit in *England*, and in any Vessels to fish, &c. and Trade, &c. will

will add so many Vessels to those of *England*, as they Fish and Trade in.

Therefore it will so much encrease the Riches of *England*.

Annot.

This Admission of Forreigners to inhabit in *England*, &c. as it will so much enrich the Nation as the Vessels they Fish and Trade in are in value, in case they bring Vessels into *England*; so will it so much enrich the Nation, in case they bought the Vessels here in *England*, and employed them from the Ports of it: For then the Nation retains the Vessels still; and so much as is expended therein, will be added to the Treasure of the Nation. Since therefore the Nation will be so much enriched, as the Vessels wherein Forreigners Fish and Trade from our Ports are in value; I say, that in case a Revenue for some time were established, to pay every Forreigner who would inhabit in *England*, and Fish upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* from any of the Ports of *England* $\frac{1}{3}$, or half the value of his Vessel, the Nation would be $\frac{2}{3}$, or twice so much a Gainer, more than if any Native bought such forrein Vessel: and for my part, as poor as I am, I should most willingly Contribute to such a Tax.

Prop. 5. Theorem 5.

The free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of the Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* into the Ports of *England*, and to export them, may increase the Navigation of *England*.

1 *Ax.* 4. For business may be so much increased, as the principles are increased.

5 *Pet.* 4. But Trade to and from the Ports of *England*, is a principle to the Navigation of *England*.

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9 *Pet.* 4. And the free admission of Forreigners to make Returns of Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* into the Ports of *England*, &c. may increase the Trade of *England* to and from the Ports of *England*.

Therefore it may increase the Navigation of *England*.

Annot.

And this Navigation may be so much better, more conveniently and safely increased, as our Ports are better, more convenient and safe than those of *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*. Which being so, I see no reason but that the *Groenland* Fishing, and the returns thereof, may be better, more conveniently and safely carried on from the Ports of *England*, than from *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*, in case the Fishing and Returns were as free here as there.

As the free Fishery upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* may increase the Navigation of *England*, so will the forrein vent of Fish, and so will the Returns, and Exporting them again from the Ports of *England*, &c. But as the dearneſs of Navigation may strangle the forrein vent of our Fish, and fix the Trade and Navigation to other places; so unless the Returns be as free and cheap in *England*, as other places, whereby they may again finde vent in forrein Trade, though the outward Trade were as free and cheap as in other places, yet it would be impossible to increase the fishing trade beyond the consumption of the Returns in *England*, and the Moneys paid for them.

Prop. 6. Theorem 6.

The free admission of Forreigners to Inhabit in *England*, and to Fish and Trade in any Vessels to Forreign parts for Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, may more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

2 *Ax.* 4. For things will be so much more secured, as the means of preserving them are increased.

10 *Pet.* 4. But Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

3 *Prop.* 4. And the free admission of Forreigners to inhabit, Fish and Trade, &c. may increase the Navigation of *England*.

Therefore it may more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

Coroll.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and to Export them, may more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

10 *Pet.* 4. For Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

5 *Prop.* 4. And the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* into the Ports of *England*, and export them, may increase the Navigation of *England*.

Annot. upon this Prop. and Coroll.

Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of England; which being so, the Navigation which arises from the Fishing-trade, and the Returns into the Ports of England, and exporting them again, &c. above all others, will more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas. For in the Navigation which arises from the forreign Trade of our Manufactures, it may be, we employ not one Mariner to one thousand of those who are employed in working the Manufactures; and it may be, not one Vessel to ten thousand; whereas even in the catching and curing

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ring the Fish, we employ Vessels in Navigation ; and all the Men are Mariners, or such as by it become Mariners. Besides, the Bulkiness of the Fish in forreign Trade, employ so many more Vessels and Mariners, as they are more Bulky than other Goods : and the free Importing and Exporting of the Returns, creates a new Trade, and by consequence a new Navigation, to the further employment of Shipping and Mariners : so may the free returns of these, and exporting them again, and so infinitely ; whereby the Sovereignty of the British Seas may be infinitely more secured to the Crown of *England*.

Prop. 7. Theorem 7.

The free admission of Forreigners to Inhabit in *England*, and to Fish and Trade into forreign parts with Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and freely to make returns into the Ports of *England*, and Export them, will so much diminish the Navigation of those who may be Enemies to the Crown of *England*, as the Navigation of *England* shall be thereby increased.

2 *Ax. 1.* For in every thing, the Effects will be as the Causes are.

11 *Pet. 4.* But the increase of the Navigation of *England* by Forreigners, will so much diminish the Navigation of others who may be Enemies to the Crown of *England*.

3 *Prop. 4.* And the free admission of Forreigners to Inhabit in *England*, and to fish and trade into forreign parts, &c. will increase the Navigation of *England*.

5 *Prop. 4.* So will the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns into the Ports of *England*, and Export them, &c.

Therefore it will so much diminish the Navigation of those who may be Enemies to the Crown of *England*.

Annot.

Annot.

It is said in a Treatise Licenſed by the Authority of the Rump-Parliament, in the additional Evidences, p. 488. after Mr. *Selden's Mare Clausum*, that the Dutch in the Fiſhery upon the Coaſts of *England* and *Scotland* employed 8400 Veffels, and 168000 Mariners and Fiſhers; which however it may ſeem incredible, yet if we conſider the vaſt Fleets they yearly ſend into the *Sound*, to *Muſcovy*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, whoſe Freight is in a great meaſure made up of Fiſh caught upon the Coaſts of *England* and *Scotland*, beſides the Buſſes and Mariners employed in the Fiſhery; and the multitudes of Shipwrights, Carpenters, Smiths, and all ſorts of people employed in making Ropes, Nets and Sails for the Fiſhery, and Trades depending upon it; without doubt the employment of people is very conſiderable, and the Navigation even incredible; it being the Baſis of all the Trades the Dutch drive in the world, all their other Trades and Navigation being upon the Principles acquired from other places originally derived from the Fiſhing-Trade.

It is a Shame and Scandal then (beſides the danger of it to the Engliſh Nation) that it was never in any well-weighed Counſel conſidered, from what Cauſes the Dutch in numerous Fleets for four Moneths in the year follow the Her- ring from *Scotland* to *Yarmouth*, whileſt the wretched people upon our Coaſt ſtand ſtarving and looking on, and cannot employ one Veffel or Mariner in it. Even in the Her- ring-fiſhing before *Yarmouth*, we fiſh little above one fortnight, and in that fiſhing the Dutch employ above threefold the Veffels we do, and above twofold the Mariners.

Conſequences.

From whence the Dutch are able, without Preſſing, to Man their Men of War againſt us, and at the ſame time to drive incre-

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incredible Trades abroad ; when we by Pressing, and Land-Souldiers to boot , though we drive no Trade if we had not advantage by the goodness of our Men of War, finde it difficult enough to oppose them ; whereas in case this Fishery, and the Trades and Navigation depending thereon, were driven by these Dutch-men, or any numbers of them, from the Ports of *England*, the Dutch would have so much less means to oppose the English , and dispute the Sovereignty of the British Seas, and the English would have so much more means to defend themselves, and bring the Dutch to Reason.

Prop. 8. Theorem 8.

The free permission of the English to buy forrein Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, will so much more preserve the Timber of *England*, as the Ships so bought are more.

11 *Ax. 3.* For things will be so much preserved , as less of them is expended.

12 *Pet. 4.* But so much less English Timber will be expended in building English Ships for all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, by so many forrein Ships as the English buy in other Trades.

13 *Pet. 4.* And the free permission of the English to buy forrein Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, may cause so many more forrein Ships to be bought, as the permission is more free.

Therefore it may so much preserve the Timber of *England*.

Annot.

And if it may preserve the Timber of *England*, I am sure it is more than time the English were permitted to buy
Ships

Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades: for by reason the Act of Navigation confines the English to Trade and make Returns into the Ports of *England* only in English-built Ships; the English have not only not been able to build one ship for the *Norway*-trade for Timber, or the forreign Trade of white Herring or Cod caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, since the Rump-Parliament contrived the Act of Navigation, but to maintain the niggardly Trades we now drive; wherein upon the matter we consume all the Returns of our Manufactures, and the Product of our Plantations: The Timber of *England* is so wasted, that in any convenient distances for building Ships, there is not $\frac{1}{4}$ of Timber left standing, as was when the Rump-Parliament invented this Law. See more hereof, in the *Annot.* upon the 10, 11, 12 and 13 *Propositions* of *The equal Danger of the Church, State, and Trade of England*.

I have with as much Zeal endeavoured, yet without success, to represent this to the Parliament, and the dire Consequences of it, so far as I understood the Timber of *England* to be wasted upon the Coasts of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*. And being last *Easter-Eve* was twelvemonth at *Brittol*, some Gentleman and I went to see the *Oxford-Frigat*, then ready to be Lanced, and built by Captain *Baily* (a very Civil person, and I believe an excellent Builder.) After some discourse, I asked him if English Timber were plentiful in the West of *England*; and he told me, he with great difficulty got Timber to build this Frigat; and that in building the *Edgar*-frigat, he bought the Timber twelve miles beyond *Worcester*, which is 50 miles from *Brittol*. I then asked him, what he thought of the State of the Nation, as it now stands, in reference to the Navigation of it, in English-built Ships, whenas the King with such difficulty built one Man of War: he told me, it was impossible to be continued, and that he had more reason than another to know it; for besides his long being accustomed to build Ships, he had order from the King to survey his Western and Southern Forests, and to return an Account of it to the King himself. I

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thanked

thanked him, and told him I was equally sorry with him for the condition of the Nation, yet was glad a man of his Knowledge and Experience had the same apprehensions as I had; though with all the Sollicitations I could use, I was so far from getting relief to the Nation herein, as that I could not get the Apprehensions he had herein, to be received by the Parliament.

Prop. 9. Theorem 9.

The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, will more secure them, and also the Sovereignty of the British Seas, to the Crown of *England*.

2 *Ax.* 4. For things will be so much more secured, as the means of preserving them are more.

14 *Pet.* 4. But the *Turkie*, *East-Indie*, *Newcastle*-Trades, and the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*, are more secured by means of ships built of English Timber.

8 *Prop.* 4. And the free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, will more preserve the Timber of *England*.

Therefore it will so much more secure the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trade, and the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

Annot.

If we consider how much the *Newcastle*-trade increases, as does the *East-Indie*-trade; and how much greater the Dutch War-fleet is than the King's of *England*; And that, as the case stands, the *Newcastle*-trade is necessary, and the *East-Indie*-trade very beneficial to the Nation; it may be a question if the growth of these Trades, and the necessities of increasing the Navy Royal, will not require greater quan-

quantities of Timber than for the future can be found in convenient distances in *England*; however, to preserve these, it is very reasonable the English be permitted to buy Ships in all their other Trades.

Prop. 10. Theorem 10.

The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all their other Trades but the *Turkie*, *East-Indie*, and *Newcastle*-Trades, may increase the Navigation of *England*.

3 *Ax.* 4. For things may be so much increased, as the means are increased.

22 *Pet.* 1. But Ships are means in Navigation.

15 *Pet.* 4. And the free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*-trade, &c. may increase the ships of *England*.

Therefore it may increase the Navigation of *England*.

Annot.

So that this permission, as it will more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas, the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, so it may increase the Navigation of *England* in our Trades to and from our foreign Plantations, the Trades to *Hamburg*, into the *Sound*, *Muscovy*, *France* and *Spain*, but especially to *Norway* for Timber, Pitch and Tar; in which Trade, as we never built one ship since the Act of Navigation, nor, as the case stands, can ever hope to do: so in time of War between the Dutch and French, the *Newcastle*-ships are so employed in other Trades, as the home-vent of Coal is not only not thoroughly supplied, but our *Norway*-Merchants cannot hire enough to furnish us as at other times, especially in our Trades to *Drontheim* Northward of *Bergen*; as Mr. *Hammond* a *Norway*-Merchant, who affirms, that in this Trade he vends more of our English Ma-

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nufactures, than all our *Normay* Merchants do in all their other Trades to *Normay*, has often complained to me. And though the King has been pleased to permit our *Normay* Merchants to buy about 50 Flyboats, yet these, with the addition of the Dutch Prizes taken in the late War, will not neer supply the defect. And I say moreover, in case the English be not permitted to buy Ships in this Trade, and in our Trades to our Plantations, *Hamburg*, *Muscovy*, to *France*, *Spain*, *Gwiny*, and into the *Sound*, and other places, we shall endanger the loss of these Trades, as well as the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, and the Sovereignty of the British Seas : And that the Title of the Act of Navigation is a contradiction, in affirming it to be for Increase and Encouragement of Navigation and Mariners, yet confining them both to English-built Ships, and sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ English.

Prop. II. Theorem II.

The free permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, may cheaper increase the Navigation of *England*.

4 *Ax.* 4. For things may be so much cheaper increased, as the means are cheaper.

22 *Pet.* 1. But Ships are means in Navigation.

16 *Pet.* 4. And the free permission of the English to buy ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, may cheaper increase ships in *England*.

Therefore it may cheaper increase the Navigation of *England*.

Annot.

May cheaper increase Ships in England. I could rarely discourse this point; but it would still be objected against me, that though forrein ships be cheaper than English-built, yet English ships are more strong and durable : and this contended with such heat, as would not admit of a comparison.

son of the benefits which might accrue by the strength and durableness of ours, and the cheapness and convenience of forrein ships. I confess, for ought I know, the strength and durableness of English-built ships may be a reason to have the King's Men of War, and ships for the *Newcastle, East-Indie, and Turkie Trades*, built of English Timber, so long as the Timber of *England* can afford it. But in our other Trades, though we had Timber sufficient, and it were my opinion it were better to carry on these Trades in English-built ships; yet I say, no man less conversant in any business, understands so well, as a man more conversant in it, by what means he can best carry on his business; and therefore if the English Merchant findes he can better carry on his business in English-built ships, no question but he will prefer them before forein. But if the English Merchant be confined to English-built ships in his trades, and can get none; or if they be so dear, or inconvenient (for we do not understand how to build convenient ships for all Trades) as not to finde profit; not only the Mariners lose their employment, but, it may be, the employment of a thousand other people, whose Labours depend upon that Trade, will be hereby lost.

Corollary.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax into *England*, may cheaper increase the Manufactures of Ropes, Nets and Sails in *England*:

17 *Pet.* 4. For Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, are Principal means in the Manufactures of Ropes, Nets and Sails.

18 *Pet.* 4. And the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, may so much increase these cheaper in *England*, as the Importation is more free.

Annot.

After the establishing Religion and Justice, no greater happiness attends any Nation, than the constant employment
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of people : And I say, both Religion and Justice may much better be propagated upon people bred up in honest Professions, than upon those who subsist by Pilfering, Cheating, Stealing, Canting, and Begging; and therefore all those Laws, or other means, which take away the employment of people in honest Professions, do not onely make them miserable, and a burthen to the Nation, but hinder the growth of Religion and Justice. And if the Importation of Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax were permitted to be as freely imported into *England*, as *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*, I see no reason but many thousands of poor people in the Suburbs of *London*, and in all the Towns upon the Eastern Ports of *England*, might better and cheaper be employed in making Ropes, Nets and Sails, than in *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*, by how much the Inhabitants may cheaper subsist, and be maintained, than those in *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*.

Before the Act of Navigation, the English by the 1 Eliz. 13. might import Pitch and Tar in any Vessels; and before the year 1640, the English by reason of the goodness of their Trade into the *Sound*, returned such quantities of Ruff Hemp and Flax, that the poor people upon the Eastern Coast of *England* did make sufficient Ropes, Nets and Sails for the Fishery and Navigation of it. And after the English had, for reasons before-said in the former Treatises and this Preface, almost lost the Trade into the *Sound*; yet before the Act of Navigation, having free liberty to import Pitch and Tar, and the Dutch importing Ruff Hemp and Flax upon reasonable terms; this employment continued, to the incredible support of the poor Inhabitants in the Towns upon the Coast: But the Act of Navigation prohibiting the English to import Pitch and Tar, unless in English-built ships, and the English not being able to build one ship for the Trade of them, they were reduced to have it upon such terms as the *Norwegians* pleased to impose upon them. And though *Oliver* permitted the *Norway* Traders to import Timber in any Vessels, notwithstanding the Act of Navigation; yet the Law still was in force against Importation

portation of Pitch and Tar ; and the Dutch not being permitted to import Ruff Hemp & Flax, and the English Trade into the *Sound* every day decaying, few returns from *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narve*, or *Quinborough*, of Ruff Hemp and Flax, was made into *England*, but in English Vessels outward fraught with Ballast, and bought with ready Money ; whereby Ruff Hemp and Flax became so dear, that the poor English lost the employment. In the Town of *Yarmouth*, before the Act of Navigation, the Inhabitants made yearly 2800 Tun of Cordage, besides Nets and Sails : now, for the Reasons aforesaid, they make not ten, and neither Nets or Sails ; for the Dutch importing Ruff Hemp and Flax, and Pitch and Tar ; cheaper, can work these so cheap, as the English cannot : and then the Act of Navigation permits the English to buy them, and the Dutch to import them ; but sure this is not made either for employment of our people, or for increase of Religion or Justice in *England*.

Prop. 12. Theorem 12.

The free permission of Forreignes to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, will so much more preserve the Treasure of the Nation, as the Importation is more free.

11 *Ax. 3.* For things will be so much more preserved, as less is expended of them.

19 *Pet. 4.* But so much less of the Treasure of the Nation will be expended in buying Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, as they are cheaper.

18 *Pet. 4.* And the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, will make them so much cheaper, as the Importation is more free.

Therefore it will so much preserve the Treasure of the Nation.

Annot.

Annot.

This permission will not only preserve so much of the Treasure of the Nation, by how much Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax are cheaper sold ; but by how much the Manufactures of Ropes, Nets and Sails made of them, arise in value above their Principles. Therefore, the not permitting this Importation, both ways Exhausts the Treasure of the Nation, and that to such a degree, that I remember before the Act of Navigation, I was a part-Builder in a Vessel for the *Newcastle*-trade ; and about four years after , the same Builder and Owners (when the poor people upon the Coast had lost their employment in making Cordage and Sails) paid above $\frac{1}{3}$ more in proportion for the fitting out this Vessel, than we did for the former.

Prop. 13. Theorem 13.

The free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, and Timber into *England*, may cheaper increase the building and fitting up of Ships in *England*.

4 *Ax. 4.* For business may be so much cheaper increased, as the means are cheaper increased.

20 *Pet. 4.* But Ropes, Sails, and Timber are means in building and fitting up of Ships.

Coroll. Prop. 11. And the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax into *England*, may cheaper increase the Manufactures of Ropes and Sails in *England*.

21 *Pet. 4.* And so this permission may cheaper increase Timber in *England*.

Therefore it may cheaper increase the building of Ships in *England*.

Annot.

Annot.

Though I desire the Trade and Navigation of the Nation should be increased by permission of the English to buy Ships in all other Trades but the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trades, yet I had rather all their Trades were carried on by Ships built in the Ports of *England*: for if it be better for a Nation, that in any profitable employment the Inhabitants earn 10000 *l.* or a greater or lesser sum, than to have 10000 *l.* or a greater or lesser sum given them, and the people not employed; then so much better it is for this Nation to have ships built in the Ports of it, than to buy them, by how much the Labours of the people in building and fitting up of ships are valuable.

But to attain to this in *England*, it will not be only necessary freely to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, and Timber; but also to permit all forrein Ship-wrights to inhabit, and have equal freedom to exercise their Professions in all convenient places in *England* for building Ships; for no man is born an Artificer, but it comes to pass by Education, Labour, and Experience: and the English are unacquainted in building Busses for the Fishing Trade, and in building ships for the *Normay* or *Groenland* Trades, and many other. The Dutch build ships for all Trades according to the best convenience: we only know how to build Men of War; and our ships for other Trades are of like figure, whether it be convenient or not.

Consequences.

From hence it is, that the English are not able so to build one Bus or Vessel for the Fishery and forrein Trade of White Herring caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, as to turn to profit; or for the *Groenland* Fishery and forrein Trade of it, or for the *Normay* Trade: But Trading in *Newcastle*-ships to *Normay*, and the ships being dear and In-

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convenient

convenient for that Trade, enables the *Norwegians* to impose like Rates upon us for Pitch, Tar, and Timber, as the English can import these in those dearer and more inconvenient Ships they are restrained to.

The King's Duties, and employment of English Mariners, are opposed to this free Importation of Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp, Flax, and Timber. For the Kings Duties, upon an enquiry, about four years since, I found the King's Duties for Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax imported, did amount to about 1600*l. per Annum*: and if the payment of Searchers and other Officers of the Custom-house were deducted, perhaps not 1000*l. per Annum* came clear to the King: So that if the whole Duties hercof were taken away, the Revenue of the Crown would not be hereby much diminished. It is true, the King's Duties for Timber imported since the burning the City of *London*, are considerable; yet not so to the King, for it is Farmed out, and the Farm to the King is (as I am informed) 6000*l. per Annum*; whereas, if the inward Freight of these were as cheap as into *Holland* or *Hamburg*, besides the employment of our people, the King's Duties, by the greatness of the Trade, might be so much more, as the Trade is greater; and the King save more, by the cheapness of Timber, in building and repairing his Men of War and Palaces, than now his Revenue for Timber amounts to.

In the employment of our Mariners to import Ruff Hemp and Flax, two Considerations arise. *First*, The number of Ships and Mariners employed. *Secondly*, The Employment. The number of ships employed (so well as I can learn) are about nine, whereof two are fraught outward with Cony-skins and Woollen Manufactures; the other seven take Bills of Exchange from *Hamburg*, and have no outward Lading but Ballast: so that the number of Ships being nine, allowing thirteen Men to every ship, and the Voyage to *Dantzick*, *Queenborough*, *Riga*, *Revel*, and *Narve* to be four Moneths, the whole amounts to 117 Mariners, who being employed but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the year, the constant employment of 39 Mariners is equivalent to it. But if we consider

sider the employment, the outward Voyage of seven of these ships is lost time to the Mariners, and loss to the Nation in the Ware and Tare of the Ships for want of a Freight; and so much more as the Hemp and Flax is bought with ready Money, for want of Goods to exchange for them. So I leave it to any to judge, whether the employment of 39 Mariners, whereof above 30 are not only in half of their employment idly employed, but to the loss and impoverishing the Nation, be comparable to the constant employment of (it may be) above 100000 people, by the free importation of Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp, Flax and Timber, in building ships, and in the Manufactures of Ropes, Nets and Sails.

Coroll.

By the same reason, the free permission of Foreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp, Flax, and Timber, may cheaper increase the Navigation of *England*.

22 *Pet.* 1. For Shipping is a mean to increase Navigation.

13 *Prop.* 4. And the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp and Flax, and Timber, may cheaper increase Shipping in *England*.

Annot.

It is said, the Dutch build Busses and Vessels for the *Norway* Trade, of little other Timber but Fir; and that in the Fishery these Busses will weather a Storm, when the Dutch Men of War cannot abide it. And if the Importation of Ruff Hemp and Flax, Pitch, Tar and Timber were as free in *England* as the *United Netherlands*, we might have the convenience of building and fitting up Busses and Vessels for the Fishery and *Norway*-Trade as cheap as the Dutch, and also have the convenience of our Ports, better, more safe and convenient than theirs for the Fishery and *Norway*-Trade to boot; besides the benefit of fresh Water, and drying our

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Nets in the Fishery; which the King, in case it were established from our Ports, might deny to them; and also can cheaper freight Vessels for the Fishery and *Normay-Trade*, than can be from *Hamburg* or any Port in the *United Netherlands*; whereas by restraining and charging the Importation of Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp, Flax, and Timber, we do not only lose all these benefits, but establish them to the *Dutch* and *Norwegians*, who will never thank us for it.

Prop. 14. Theorem 14.

The free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, Ruff Hemp, Flax, and Timber, may more and cheaper secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

5 *Ax. 4.* For things will be so much more and cheaper secured, as the means of preserving them are cheaper increased.

4 *Pct. 4.* But Navigation is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

Coroll. And the free permission of Forreigners to import Pitch, Tar, &c. may cheaper increase the Navigation of *England*.

Therefore it may more and cheaper secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

Annot.

This permission will not only more and cheaper secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas, by how much more the King may draw out so many more Mariners to man his Fleet, as Navigation shall be hereby cheaper increased; but it will also so much more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas, the *Newcastle*, *East-Indie*, and *Turkie* Trade, by how much the plenty and cheapness of forrein Timber may supply the building and repairing Houses, Ships, and
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Inclosures, &c. in *England*, whereby our English Timber will be so much preserved, which otherwise would be expended in them.

Prop. 15. Theorem 15.

The free permission of Forreigners to Import and Export all sorts of forrein Commodities into the Ports of *England*, may cheaper increase Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

1 *Ax. 4.* For business may be so much increased, as the Principles are increased.

1 *Pet. 4.* But the forrein Trade of our Manufactures, is a principle of Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

23 *Prop. 3.* And the free permission of Forreigners to Import and Export all sorts of forrein Commodities, may cheaper increase the forrein Trade of our Manufactures.

Therefore it may increase Navigation to and from the ports of *England*.

Annot.

This permission may increase Navigation, as the forrein Trade of our Growths and Manufactures, and the fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* is increased; and it will much more increase Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*, upon the account of the Goods themselves which are imported and exported. The free Importation and Exportation of French Wines, Brandies, Salt, Spice, Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* & *Scotland*, and the Woollen Manufactures of the *United Netherlands*, is the general Composition of those stupendious Fleets which the Dutch yearly send in times of Peace into the *Sound*; whereas we, for want of these, send not above nine, and seven of these outward laden only with Ballast. To *Muscovy*, by the benefit of these

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these outward freight, they usually employ above forty, we not above three in two years.

But in case Forreigners were permitted to inhabit and trade for Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and to import and export from the Ports of *England* Salt, French Wines and Brandies, as free as from *Hamburg* or the *United Netherlands*; let us see if these Trades into the *Sound* and *Muscovy* might not be better, and more beneficially carried on from the Ports of *England*, than either from *Hamburg* or *Holland*. Herein I know but of one advantage the Dutch have over us, that is in the Spice-trade, which in this respect is very considerable, that having the sole Trade of it, they can raise or fall the Prices of it, so as to vend the rest of their Commodities cheaper than another Nation which cannot Counterpoise this some other way. But in case the outward vent of Fish, Salt, Wine, and Brandies were as free from the Ports of *England* as those of the *United Netherlands*, we should *First* have the benefit of our Ports, more, much better, more convenient and safe than theirs. *Secondly*, We should have the benefit of vending our Manufactures at the best terms, whereby we should have so much more benefit than the Dutch, as our Wools and other Principles are better and cheaper than can be had in the *United Netherlands*, and as men can fare and be maintained cheaper here than there. *Thirdly*, We may Ballast all the Ships outward freight with Coals, as occasion serves, cheaper than the Dutch. *Fourthly*, We can supply the people within the *Sound* better with Pepper, than the Dutch. *Fifthly*, We may be may have as much benefit in vending our Sugars and Tobaccos in this Trade above the Dutch, as the Dutch have in the Spice-trade above us. *Sixthly*, We have the benefit of Trading for Cony-skins, Lead and Tin, which the Dutch have not. So that in case the other Trades into the *Sound* were as free from the Ports of *England* as *Holland*, I see no reason, notwithstanding the Dutch Monopoly of the Spice-trade, but we might drive a much greater, and more considerable Trade and Navigation from *England*: and the reasons are the same in the Trade and Navigation to *Muscovy*.

And

And if the free permission may establish a better Trade and Navigation from *England* to the North, and North-East, than can be from the *United Netherlands*, so I see no reason but if we could vend the Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, so well as the Dutch, in *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*, and were permitted to vend our Growths and Manufactures from the next Ports, but we should have a much greater advantage above the Dutch in the South and South-East Trades and Navigation, than in the North and North-East: For without doubt we might under-sell the Dutch in all those Woollen Manufactures they vend in *Spain*, *Italy* and *Turkie*: we have the benefit of compounding Freights with Pepper and Callico's better than they; and if we please, may have as much benefit above them in Ballasting Ships with Coals, and with compounding Freights of Lead, Tin, Leather, Calve-skins, of Sugars, and Chocolate, Tobacco's and other products of our Plantations, as the Dutch have over us in their Spice-trade, which takes up but little lading in these Trades and Navigation.

Coroll.

By the same reason, the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of Goods exported into the Ports of *England*, and to export them, may increase Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

1 *Pet.* 4. For Trade to and from the Ports of *England*, is a principle of Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*.

2 *Pet.* 4. And the free permission of Forreigners to make Returns of Goods exported into the Ports of *England*, and export them, may increase Trade to and from the Ports of *England*.

Annot.

Annot.

This permission will increase Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*; so will the Returns of these, and exporting them again, and so infinitely. And in all these Trades and Navigations, the forrein Trades of our Manufactures and Growths, and Fish caught upon our Coasts, will receive this benefit, that if any part of the World wants any of these Goods, and but in a little measure stand in need of our Goods, these Goods of ours may finde forrein vent, which otherwise would not of themselves pay the charge of the Voyage. This permission also would create a constant Trade and Navigation to and from the Ports of *England*, whereby the people upon the Coast, and from all parts of *England*, would finde a constant employment, & infinite other benefits would accrue hereby to the Country and Lands of *England*, in Victualling Ships, &c. which can neither be foreseen or enumerated.

This King's Duties, and the employment of English Ships and Mariners, are usually opposed to this Permission. But the Opposition is without consideration of the nature of Trade, the King's Revenue, or Navigation: For Trade being a principle to the King's Revenue, and Navigation which depends upon it; both the King's Revenue and Navigation may be infinitely increased, as the forrein Trades of the Nation, or the forrein Trade of other Commodities driven from the Ports of *England*, are increased. But if men begin at the Consequences, viz. the King's Revenue and Navigation, and Tax Trade higher than it can bear; or restrain it only to such Ships, so that Trade hereby becomes lost, so does the King's Revenue; and the Navigation.

But because of the Importance of it, we will therefore more intently compare the Loss the King shall receive by this Permission, and what will be the damage of our English Navigation and Mariners; and if any be to either, whether it may not be otherways over-ballanced.

Herein I say, that this permission of Forreigners to inhabit
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and Fish from the Ports of *England*, and to vend their white Herring in forrein Trade, and to import and export all sorts of forrein Commodities, and make Returns into the Ports of *England*, will not diminish the King's Revenue, though they paid no Duties; nor the employment of English Ships and Mariners, for we employ no Shipping or Mariners in it, nor hath the King any Revenue thereby: whereas by it the King's Revenue would be hereby so much increased, as the consumption of Beer, Ale, and all other Exciseable Commodities are more; and our English Mariners, in all outward and inward Voyages, may finde employment. I do not believe (unless it be for French Wines imported and consumed in *England*) the King's Duties imported and exported out of *Hurwich*-Haven (from whence all the Trade the Dutch drive in the East and North-East, might be better driven, than from all the Ports of the *United Netherlands*) amount to 300*l. per Annum*. Nor do we employ one Vessel or Mariner to any part of the World from thence, upon the forrein Trade of Goods imported: Even the Town of *Tarmouth* (which we so much boast of) is so far from carrying on any Trade upon this account, that, I am told, they cannot supply any part of the World with a piece of *Norwich*-stuff, though the Navigation between *Norwich* and them be very commodious. Is it not a shame then, that such prodigious Trades and Navigations upon this account should from the other side of the Water be driven from worse and more incommodious Harbours, whilst we employ not one Vessel or Mariner in any of them? And what is affirmed of *Tarmouth* and *Hurwich*, I believe, is as true of all the other Ports of *England*, except *London*. As *Hurwich* is of all others the most opportune and excellent Harbour for the East and North-East parts of *Europe*; so is *Falmouth* for the South, South-East, West and South-West parts of the World. I cannot tell what the King's Duties for Goods imported there yearly arise to; nor whether within the Harbour there be any good Towns for reception of Merchants, and Storehouses for Goods: But I think I may safely affirm, that in all Christendom is not so healthful and

delicate a place for Warehouses and reception of Merchants as *Ipswich* is : the Town so clean, though an even Level, that after the greatest Rains in the depth of Winter, a man in Slippers may walk the Town over without wetting his Feet : And though Ships of 200 Tun burthen may come up to the Key, yet every Street is watered with the purest and sweetest Water of any place I ever came in. To these may be added, that standing in the Bosome of the most Fertile County of *Suffolk*, which conjoyns with the no less Fertile County of *Essex*, it is, or, I am sure might be supplied with all sorts of Provisions by Land equal to any other. And if these two Ports were made free for Importation and Exportation of Goods by all Nations, and the same Revenue continued to the King; and that it were free for all people to inhabit in *England*, and to Fish, and Trade with Fish into forrein parts, and make Returns into *England*; I should be content the rest of the Ports of the Nation should enjoy their Priviledges so long as they pleased. The King of *Sweden* made *Gottenburgh* free but for seven years, which has made it the most flourishing Town for Trade in the North-East : So did the Duke of *Florence* *Legorne*, whereby it excels all other Ports in the *Mediterranean*; yet neither of these any ways comparable in any respect to *Falmouth* or *Ipswich*. But if this cannot be had, I must submit; yet I hope it will not be urged, it will be to the detriment of the King's Revenue, or hinder the English Navigation, or employment of our Mariners.

Another Objection made against the free permission of Forreigners to import Goods, is, that the greatest Returns which the Dutch make from *Dantzick*, is in Corn; whereby they supply their own necessities; which in case it were imported into *England*, would make a glut here, and bring down the prices of our Lands. To this I answer, *First*, That the Dutch do not onely hereby supply themselves plentifully, so as the prices of Corn are constant and reasonable, and so as whatever happens in other places, they never fear a Famine; but also upon all occasions supply other places with Corn, so as a Famine or scarcity of Corn becomes their enriching

riching : whereas we are never at any certainty in the prices of our Corn ; but if a plentiful year happens, whereby Nature has disburthened her self of more than she can renew the future year, the Tenants are necessitated to vend it abroad at low prices, to pay their Rent ; and when the dear year succeeds, it may be we pay double for the same Corn again. And I say also, it is Plenty in all things which makes Cheapness ; and therefore wherever Corn is plentiful, in proportion to the people or Market, it will be cheaper. But in case our Towns in the Mediterrane parts of *England* were replenished with all sorts of Artificers, and the Ports of *England* abounded with the Dutch Navigation, the prices of Corn would bear a proportion to the number of Artificers and Mariners, and the means which by their Crafts and Traffick they should be enabled to buy Corn withal: We then should not need to fear the Importation of Corn or Irish Cattle. And I believe it would be a happiness equal to any Temporal, both to the Land-lord and Tenant, to have the prices of Corn constant and reasonable ; and that such stores were preserved in all great and Navigable places, so as to prevent a Famine in *England*, and to supply other places which labour under it. Queen *Elizabeth* in the first Parliament of her Reign, permitted the English in any Vessels to import Corn, paying ordinary and but reasonable Duties ; which Law stands yet in force.

Corollary. 2.

By the same reason, the free permission of the English in English-built Ships to export *Newcastle-Coals*, and make Returns into the Ports of *England*, may increase the Navigation of *England*.

22 Pet. 4. For the forrein Trade of *Newcastle-Coal* by the English, is a principle to the Navigation of *England*.

23 Pet. 4. And the free permission of the English in Eng-

lish-built Ships to export *Newcastle-Coals*, and make returns into the Ports of *England*, may increase the forreign Trade of it.

Annot.

By free permission, here, I intend such Duties only, as that *Newcastle-Coal* may, with regard to the goodness of it, be cheaper vended in forreign parts, than *Scotch-Coal* from the Ports of *Scotland*; for whilst the Duties of exporting *Newcastle-Coal* continue so high, Forreigners paying above 16 s. per Chauldron, and the English above 8 s. all Nations, unless it be in working Iron Manufactures, generally take in lading of Coals from *Scotland*. We glory much, that the *Newcastle-Trade*, in our home-vent of Coals, above all other Trades, employs our Shipping and Mariners; yet, as has been said, this Employment is to the loss of the Nation, by how much Pitch, Tar, Cordage and Sails are consumed in it: whereas the forreign Trade of it, if free to the English, for ought I know, might employ more Shipping and Mariners, and both the outward vent and the Returns may be profitable to the Nation. I am sure the Coals under ground are no benefit to the Nation; nor need we fear, in case the Collieries were drained, ever to want Coals to supply ourselves or Forreigners. It is true, Forreigners in *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and other places, by this permission might work Iron Manufactures cheaper, by how much cheaper the English should import *Newcastle-Coal*. But to this I say, that all Nations (except the English, in consuming Wines imported) designe some benefit by Goods bought and sold; and therefore in Traffick, men compare the benefits in buying and selling; and it is great Wisdome in any Nation, so to establish Trade and Commerce, that the Nations Traffick be improved: and therefore, in case the vending our Coals in forreign Trade, and making Returns, besides the employment of our Shipping and Mariners, be more beneficial to this Nation, than cheaper working Iron Manufactures be prejudicial to it, this Exportation is to be prefer'd.

Another

Another Objection against this permission is, *The King's Revenue will be hereby lessened, by how much the Duties are less.* To this I answer, *First*, That the King's Revenue upon Trade, is a Consequence to Trade; and therefore, if the King's Revenue upon Trade be higher than it can bear, the Trade will be lost, and then necessarily will be the King's Revenue: and that it is the height of the Duties upon Coals exported, which establishes so great a Trade of Coals in *Scotland*, and makes our *forrein* vent so inconsiderable. *Secondly*, This Revenue upon *Newcastle-Coals*, in the *forrein* vent of it, is Farmed; so that though the Duties be very high, yet it may be the King's Revenue is not considerable. Whereas, *Thirdly*, in case the *forrein* Duties were reasonable, the greatness of the Trade might much more increase the King's Revenue than as it stands, whenas the greatness of the Duties causes so small a Trade.

To sum up this Discourse, and leave the Progress of so excellent a designe to others, whose insight and abilities are better able to improve the Trade and Navigation of the Nation: I say, that in case we should reserve the *East Indie*, the *Turkie* Trades, and the Trades to our Plantations, as also the home-vent and *forrein* Trade of *Newcastle-coals*, to the Natives of *England*, and again establish the Trade and Navigation to *Ireland*, as it was before the Act against Importation of Irish Cattle, and permit all Nations to inhabit and Fish from the Ports of *England*, and import and export freely French Wines, Brandies and Salt from *France*, and Timber, Pitch and Tar from *Norway*, and Ruff Hemp and Flax from the Ports within the *Sound*; I know not of any Trades or Navigation we should be in danger to lose, so as not to employ our Shipping and Mariners, but those to *France*, *Muscovy*, and into the *Sound*. For the Trade and Navigation to *Muscovy* and into the *Sound*, by English ships and Mariners only, we have examined it in the *Annot.* upon the 13th Prop. the Coroll. and 14th Prop. of this Treatise, and finde it not only prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of the Nation, but dangerous to the conserving the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*. In the French Trade

Trade for Wines and Brandies I observe, that this Trade above all others impoverishes the Nation, not only as we debauch and impoverish our selves in drinking all the Wines, good or bad, imported; but also in the Ware and Tare of the Vessels wherein we import them; and the outward freight is with little else than Ballast, and the Returns as well as outward Voyage in the most perillous seasons of Navigation of all others, wherein we lose more Shipping and Mariners than in all our other Trades & Navigation besides. Whereas in case we should increase a forreign Trade of *Newcastle*-coals, and restore the Trade we had to *Ireland*; both these Trades would be profitable to the Nation in the outward freight, so might the Returns; the Trades and Navigation might be constant, and in the seasonable Times of Navigation: and for ought I know, we might constantly employ double the Sea-men and Mariners in these Trades, to the Mariners and Navigation we employ for French Wines and Brandies in the Moneths of *October*, *November*, and *December*. For the Importation of Salt, I say, it may be one Vessel of Salt may with that Commodity supply a hundred Vessels for the Fishing Trade, &c. And in case Forreigners import Salt cheaper than the English, all these hundred Vessels will have the benefit of it. And whether we ought to prefer the English Navigation for one Vessel of Salt, or the Fishery of a hundred Vessels, and the Navigation which depends upon it, I leave to any one to judge. Besides, the cheap Importation of Salt, has not onely an Influence upon the forreign Trade of it, but upon all the Vessels which take in Provisions of Salt-Beef and Pork, &c.

Prop. 17. Theorem 17.

The free permission of the English in English-built ships to export *Newcastle*-Coals, and make Returns into the Ports of *England*, may more secure the Sovereignty of the British Seas to the Crown of *England*.

2 *Ax.* 4. For things will be so much more secured, as the means of preserving them are increased.

4 *Pet.* 4. But the Navigation of *England*, is a mean of preserving the Sovereignty of the Brittish Seas to the Crown of *England*.

2 *Coroll.* And the free permission of the English in English-built ships to export *Newcastle*-coals, and make Returns into the Ports of *England*, may increase the Navigation of *England*.

Therefore it may so much more secure the Sovereignty of the Brittish Seas to the Crown of *England*.

Annot.

This permission will not only secure the Sovereignty of the Brittish Seas to the Crown of *England*, by how many more Mariners are employed in it, whereby the King upon all occasions may have them to help to man his Fleet; but even Colliers ships make very good Men of War, as the Nation found in all the late Wars with the Dutch. But if the increase of Mariners and English ships secure the Sovereignty of the Brittish Seas to the Crown of *England*, then by the Rule of Contraries, the loss of English Shipping and Mariners in Trading for French Wines by English, and in English-built ships in the dangerous seasons of Navigation, so much more endangers the Sovereignty of the Brittish Seas to the Crown of *England*, by how many more Mariners and Ships we lose in so fruitless and unnecessary a Navigation.

Epi-

EPILOGUE.

THUS have I, so well as I can, endeavour'd to describe the benefits which may arise to my native Country, from those Natural Endowments wherewith God has adorn'd it above any other. But as the Law against Naturalization restrains the Improvement of our Native Commodities only to English, whereby infinite benefits might accrue to the Nation; and the priviledges of Corporations restrains the improvement of very few, yet verrey poor Freemen; whereby both ways the Navigation, as well as the Forein and Domestick Trade of the Nation is hindred: So the Act of Navigation restraining the forrein vent of our Commodities, and making Returns into the Ports of *England*, not only by the scarcity and dearness of Shipping endangers the Trade and Navigation of the Nation, but prohibiting upon terms of Confiscation of Ships, Goods, Guns, Tackle, Ammunition and Apparel, all Nations to import Goods into any of the Ports of *England*, unless by the Natives, and Ships of the place; not only the export of French Wines, Salt, Brandies and other Commodities, with the growls and Manufactures of the Nation becomes impossible, to the infinite hindrance of the forrein Trade of them; but also by reason of the dearness and scarcity of Pitch, Tar, Timber, Ruff Hemp and Flax, and all sorts of Dying stuff, the Domestick working of our Manufactures, as well as the forrein Trade and Navigation which depends thereon, is sorely damnified. Add hereto the intolerable injuries all the Natives of *England* suffer (unless in the *Turkie* and *East-Indie*-Companies) by the Matters of all ships, in almost all the Trades they now drive in the World; nor is it possible to be remedied, as the case stands: for if the Nation be not content herewith, they must have no forrein Trade at all.

Whereas it hath been always the practice of the Wisest Princes and States, by all just means to enlarge the Trades and Navigation of their Countries; and where Nature hath not granted them convenient Ports, by Art to supply Natures defects

defects. With what wonder is the Mole of *Genoua* founded for reception of Shipping, whereby to enlarge Trade to and from it ! The Peir of *Great Tarmouth* is a rarity equal to any the Nation can boast of ; by the benefit whereof, this Town (after *London* and *Brittol*) excels all others of *England* in Trade and Navigation. Our King in his Princely Wildome, at great expence, endeavours to finish the Mole at *Tangier*, thereby reasonably hoping that that place may become famous for Trade, and a secure Harbour for his Men of War and the Merchants of *England* upon all occasions, both in Peace, but more in time of War. With a diligence and induslry equal to his power, the French King endeavours to make the Port of *Havre de Grace* more deep and commodious for Shipping, thereby to advance the Trade and Navigation of *France*, especially of *Normandy* and *Britain*. Even the Act of Navigation with reason prohibits the Trade of our Plantations to Forreigners, because thereby, though it would enrich them by how much more their Trade would become greater, yet this would be so much to the loss of the Nation : and permits a free Trade to *Tangier*, because it may enrich the place, and make it more frequented. I am sure the reason is the same by making the Ports of *England* free, which have no need of the Mole of *Genoua* or *Tangier*; nor is Trade to and from them interrupted by any *Stoad*, or *Gluckstadt*; the World by Trading to them, need not fear to encounter the Rocks before *Gottenburg*, or the Sands before *Zealand*, or the Mouth of the *Mize*. No danger of stranding ships in our Ports, as at *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, *Enchuyfen*, and other Ports within the *Zuyder-Sea*. By a benignity peculiar to our Country, no where else to be found in the same Climate, but in *Ireland*, so gentle a Temper thaws the sharp Frosts, so as our Ports are always open, and free for any Trade, especially to the Western, Southern, and South-East, and South-West parts of the World; whereas those upon our opposite Shores are commonly frozen three or four Moneths in the year.

And though all the Shipping and Goods thus imported
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by Forreigners, were no longer ours than the Merchants and Owners pleas'd; yet by reason of the Intercourse and Commerce, the Trade would so much more fix, as the Commerce is more free: the World would finde the benefit of Traffick, from the Excellency, Convenience, and Openness of our Ports; which in time may invite them to establish their Riches and Trade in our Country, and leave them to their Posterities with us in *England*. In the mean time, the Country-Farmer would finde vent of his Commodities in V^{su}alling the Vessels, and poor people employment in mending the Ships and Rigging, and in lading and unlading Goods; and many thousands of desolate Houses upon the Coast would let for good Rents, which now decay, and fall down for want of Inhabitants.

By this free Importation of Goods into the Ports of *England*, we may infinitely improve the benefits which will accrue to all sorts of Artificers by the plenty and cheapness of all things they need, and to the forrein Trades of our Woollen and other Manufactures, by their Returns into the Ports of *England*: the multitudes of Shipping and Traders, will excite them to seek employment for their Shipping in all sorts of Commodities we can supply them with, and they the World. This Freedom and Intercourse in our Ports would establish an Interest with all those Nations which hold Trade and Traffick with us, so as their Interest would become interwoven with ours in all discords and Wars between us and other Nations. And I am not afraid to say, that the City of *London* would equally, if not more than any other place, enjoy benefit by this freedom of Trade and Navigation; for it is the Trade *London* now enjoys above any other place in *England*, which makes it so eminent above all other places of *England*; which might be so much more increased, as the Nation by this Freedom may hold a greater Commerce with it. Whereas, in case we continue still to Tax and restrain our forrein Trades, of all places *London* will suffer most: For the Country of *England* may subsist, though poorly, without a forrein Trade, or Trade with *London*: But in case the Nation loses the forrein Trade of
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our Woollen and other Manufactures, and the Country becomes so poor as they cannot hold Commerce with *London*, *London* cannot subsist.

But though all Humane Wisdome is Lame and imperfect, and, without a Blessing by God's Providence upon it, cannot reasonably hope to attain the designed end; yet no man can reasonably hope for God's Blessing upon business, where he designs by forceable means, more than the Nature of it, to attain his Ends. We have said the height of Duties upon Goods imported into *England*, was the Cause the Dutch are become so powerful in Trade and Navigation above us; and that it was the Imposition of 16 per Cent. upon Goods imported, which lost the Trade of *Genova* to *Legorne*; and at this time we enjoy most infinite advantages above the Dutch, as well in our Country as Coast. And to these may be added the present Calamities the Dutch now labour under, by the terrible Inundation of Waters, which they can never securely prevent for the future. But as the Dutch in their long Wars with the Spaniards built a Fort called *Lillo* upon the *Scheld*, to interrupt the Traffick which many parts of the world held with *Antwerp*, thereby to gain that Trade to themselves: So the Act of Navigation, Freedom of Corporations, and the Law against Naturalization, are *Lillo's* upon all the Ports of *England*, yet was there no War between the Ports and Nation to cause them; and this not to gain a Trade to the Ports or Nation, but to establish it in other places. And though the forrein Trade of our Manufactures, and the Fish caught upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland*, and the Navigation depending thereon, be the Soul of the well-being and safety of the Nation; yet in it is not so much as a Council of Trade, or any established Power, to Govern or Regulate it.

THE END.

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